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VOL. XIV FEBRUARY, 1905. No. 2.

# THE JOURNAL



PUBLISHED MONTHLY  
BY

*The Metal Polishers,  
Puffers, Platers,  
Brass Molders & Brass  
and Silver Workers  
International Union  
Of North America.*



E. W. LYNCH  
INTERNATIONAL PRESS

**Metal Polishers, Buffers,  
Platers, Brass  
Molders, Union of N. A.**

AN INJURY TO ONE IS  
THE CONCERN OF ALL.

REPRODUCED  
BY THE UNION OF N. A.

JAS. J. CULLEN  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

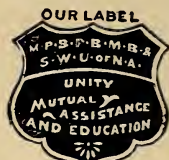
**Brass & Silver  
Workers Federation of Labor**

ALIGNED WITH AMERICAN  
FEDERATION OF LABOR



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# This is Our LABEL



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## *To Organized Labor and Their Friends, Greeting :*

At the last Convention of our International Union, held at Cleveland, O., the delegates to that session recommended a change in our label, such being done, and a new label substituted that appears on this page. Several of the large firms throughout the country have been using our label, and during the last month it has been brought to our attention that an effort is being made to duplicate our label and use it on goods manufactured by non-union men, and by this method try to have their goods placed on the market as union-made goods.



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The International officers seeing this about to be done decided that we would have our label copyrighted, and we have made application to have it copyrighted in the following States :

MAINE  
NEW HAMPSHIRE  
VERMONT  
RHODE ISLAND  
MASSACHUSETTS  
CONNECTICUT  
NEW YORK  
NEW JERSEY

PENNSYLVANIA  
MARYLAND  
DELAWARE  
VIRGINIA  
WEST VIRGINIA  
OHIO  
KENTUCKY  
TENNESSEE

MICHIGAN  
INDIANA  
ILLINOIS  
WISCONSIN  
MINNESOTA  
MISSOURI  
IOWA  
KANSAS  
CALIFORNIA

Fraternally yours,

*FAS. J. CULLEN,*  
General Secretary

*E. J. LYNCH,*  
International President.



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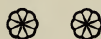
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SUPERIOR LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER.

*Breweries, Seventh & Marshall Sts.,*

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## The Hanson & Van Winkle Co.,

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MANUFACTURERS

New York

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Chicago



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Become as careless as the people  
are who drive Automobiles. . .

Exercise care in the purchase of

*Polishers and  
Platers Supplies*

Which means get my catalogue  
and prices before buying. . .

---

F. B. Stevens



---

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---

## NARRAGANSETT BREWING CO.

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BREWERS OF THE

FAMOUS NARRAGANSETT

*Ales, Lagers, Porters and Malt  
Extract.*

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**Meriden Branch, 29 W. MAIN ST.**

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---

# THE JOURNAL.

Official Organ of the M. P., B., P., B. M. & B. & S. W. U. of N. A.

Vol. XIV., No. 2.

NEW YORK, N. Y., February, 1905.

TERMS { 50 cents a year,  
Single copies 5c }

## REPORT OF CANVASSERS Of Referendum Vote on Amendments to Constitution.

The following is the report of the Board of Canvassers of the Referendum Vote on the different Amendments to the Constitution submitted to the membership for a general vote.

### QUESTION 1.

In favor .....	2684
Opposed .....	916
<hr/>	
Majority in favor.....	1768

### QUESTION 2.

In favor .....	2129
Opposed .....	1464
<hr/>	
Majority in favor.....	665

### QUESTION 3.

In favor .....	2261
Opposed .....	1330
<hr/>	
Majority in favor.....	931

### QUESTION 4.

In favor .....	2420
Opposed .....	1169
<hr/>	
Majority in favor.....	1251

### QUESTION 5.

In favor .....	2335
Opposed .....	1273
<hr/>	
Majority in favor.....	1062

### QUESTION 6.

In favor .....	2562
Opposed .....	1026
<hr/>	
Majority in favor.....	1536

### QUESTION 7.

In favor .....	2216
Opposed .....	1364
<hr/>	
Majority in favor.....	852

### QUESTION 8.

In favor .....	2129
Opposed .....	1480
<hr/>	
Majority in favor.....	649

### QUESTION 9.

In favor .....	2644
Opposed .....	937
<hr/>	
Majority in favor.....	1707

### QUESTION 10.

In favor .....	2486
Opposed .....	1091
<hr/>	
Majority in favor.....	1395

### QUESTION 11.

In favor .....	2536
Opposed .....	1013
<hr/>	
Majority in favor.....	1523

### QUESTION 12.

In favor .....	2516
Opposed .....	1043
<hr/>	
Majority in favor.....	1473

### QUESTION 13.

In favor .....	2085
Opposed .....	1494
<hr/>	
Majority in favor.....	591

## QUESTION 14.

In favor .....2551  
 Opposed ..... 977

Majority in favor.....1574

## QUESTION 15.

Opposed .....1998  
 In favor .....1585

Majority opposed..... 413

## QUESTION 16.

Opposed .....1805  
 In favor .....1769

Majority opposed..... 36

## QUESTION 17.

In favor .....2538  
 Opposed .....1010

Majority in favor.....1528

## QUESTION 18.

In favor .....2615  
 Opposed ..... 970

Majority in favor.....1645

## QUESTION 19.

Opposed .....1829  
 In favor .....1742

Majority opposed..... 87

## QUESTION 20.

In favor .....2593  
 Opposed ..... 971

Majority in favor.....1622

## QUESTION 21.

In favor .....2234  
 Opposed .....1230

Majority in favor.....1004

## QUESTION 22.

In favor .....1867  
 Opposed .....1545

Majority in favor..... 322

## QUESTION 23.

In favor .....2206  
 Opposed .....1345

Majority in favor..... 861

## QUESTION 24.

In favor .....2345  
 Opposed .....1157

Majority in favor.....1188

## QUESTION 25.

In favor .....2281  
 Opposed .....1247

Majority in favor.....1034

## QUESTION 26.

Opposed .....2210  
 In favor .....1324

Majority opposed..... 886

## QUESTION 27.

Opposed .....2133  
 In favor .....1348

Majority opposed..... 785

We, the undersigned Committee, appointed to count the referendum vote on Constitutional Amendments, do hereby certify that the above totals as recorded are correct, and as a verification of the above statement herewith attach our signatures.

JOHN T. KRENDRICH, Chairman.  
 WILLIAM J. CONLON.  
 GEORGE KAISER.

## NOTICE.

New York City, Dec. 31, 1904.

To the Officers and Members of the Following Locals:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—During the last few months my time has been taken up principally in acting on different grievances, straightening out disputes and attending the Federation of Labor Convention. There are several disputes still to be settled in the different locals, but I found it impossible to jump from one section of the country to the other, so I have decided to visit the different locals in the different Districts, and also while there on those missions to have a meeting of the locals in the following Districts: Nos. 12, 10, 11, 9, 8, 6, 14 and 13. As it will be impossible for me to visit each local on their meeting night, I have decided to visit all I can on their meeting night, and those I cannot visit on their meeting night I request them to call a joint special meeting for the date I will be in their town or city. Also notify them that I will report, through the columns of the Journal, how I find things in their respective locals.

Hoping by this method I may hear all the minor questions that confront the membership of those locals, also trusting to see all members present at their respective meetings, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

E. J. LYNCH,  
International President.

Following is My Schedule from January 1st to March 10th, 1905.

January.

4th—Wednesday, Local 13, St. Louis.  
5th—Thursday, Local 66, St. Louis.  
6th—Friday, Local 99—St. Louis.  
7th—Saturday, Local 129, Edwardsville.  
8th—Sunday, District Council No. 12, Edwardsville.  
9th—Monday, Local 138, Belleville.  
10th—Tuesday, Local 314, St. Louis.  
11th—Wednesday, Local 137, Hannibal.  
12th—Thursday, Local 111, Quincy.  
13th—Friday, Local 111, Quincy.  
14th—Saturday, Local 241, Decatur.  
15th—Sunday, Local 245, Decatur.  
16th—Monday, Local 45, Kenosha.  
17th—Tuesday, Local 265, Beloit.  
18th—Wednesday, Local 221, Freeport.  
19th—Thursday, Local 250, Kenosha.  
20th—Friday, Local 10, Milwaukee.  
21st—Saturday, Local 311, Beaver Dam.  
23d—Monday Local 277, Menominee.  
24th—Tuesday, Local 273, St. Paul.  
25th—Wednesday, Local 118, Minneapolis.  
26th—Thursday, Local 179, Marengo.  
27th—Friday, Local 64, Elgin.  
28th—Saturday, Local 140, Waukegan.  
30th—Monday, Local 114, Aurora.  
31st—Tuesday, Locals 143 and 88, Chicago.

February.

1st—Wednesday, Local 286, Lockport.  
2d—Thursday, Local 127, Chicago.  
3d—Friday, Local 6, Chicago.  
4th—Saturday, Local 175, Kensington.  
5th—Sunday, Local 7, Grand Rapids.  
6th—Monday, Local 172, Detroit.  
7th—Tuesday, Local 1, Detroit.  
8th—Wednesday, Local 185, Detroit.

9th—Thursday, Local 234, Fremont.  
10th—Friday, Local 69, Toledo.  
11th—Saturday, Local 297, Elyria.  
13th—Monday, Local 2, Toledo.  
14th—Tuesday, Local 19, Cleveland.  
15th—Wednesday, Locals 3 and 160, Cleveland.  
16th—Thursday, Local 60, Mansfield.  
17th—Friday, Locals 252 and 132, Cleveland.  
18th—Saturday, Local 22, Erie.  
19th—Sunday, Local 166, 3 p. m., Newark, O.  
20th—Monday, Local 124, Columbus.  
21st—Tuesday, Local 102, Springfield.  
22d—Wednesday, Local 5, Dayton.  
23d—Thursday, Local 4, Piqua.  
24th—Friday, Local 48, Middletown.  
25th—Saturday, Locals 24, 68, 72 and 313, Cincinnati.  
26th—Sunday, Local 56, 3 p. m., Louisville.  
27th—Monday, Local 301, Richmond.  
28th—Tuesday, Local 171, Indianapolis.  
March.  
1st—Wednesday, Local 43, Hamilton.  
2d—Thursday, Local 39, Marion.  
3d—Friday, Locals 272 and 177, Pittsburgh.  
4th—Saturday, Local 209, New Kensington.  
5th—Sunday, Local 255, 3 p. m., Turtle Creek.  
6th—Monday, Local 214, Lancaster.  
7th—Tuesday, Local 305, Philadelphia.  
8th—Wednesday, Local 197, Lansdale.  
9th—Thursday, Local 288, Baltimore.  
10th—Friday, Local 90, Philadelphia.  
Fraternally yours,  
E. J. LYNCH, International President.



### THE STRENGTH OF UNIONS.

Among the numerous questions concerning the internal policy of trade unions, the one upon which the most general unanimity prevails is that of high dues. In the policy of low initiation fee and high dues resides the power and permanency of the best type of trade unionism that are existant to-day. Trade unions derive power through a low initiation fee, which keeps the door of the union open to every member of the craft; they insure their permanency through high dues, which keeps the members in the union by force of their interests in the benefit features, which high dues alone make possible. The agreement existing upon this subject is the result of many years' experience in this country and Great Britain, the home of trade unionism. That experience was gained not in times of prosperity—in which general conditions, irrespective of organization, favor the maintenance or increase of wages—but in times of adversity, in which every nerve must be strained and every recourse exhausted to prevent not only the demoralization of wages and other conditions, but the actual destruction of the unions themselves. The history of trade unionism is replete with the destruction of unions, due to pressure from without, caused by the existence of a large body of non-unionists, of men who, but for the establishment of a prohibitive initiation fee, would have become loyal members of the union; and to prepare from within, caused by the inability of the union to support its members while engaged in an effort to maintain wages at a living figure. As a result of these experiences the policy of low initiation fees and high dues was long ago adopted by many trade unions. It is precisely those unions, and those unions alone, which have successfully withstood the industrial crisis of the recent past, in which emergencies many less robust organizations have gone down to defeat. It is precisely those unions, and those unions alone, which are to-day prepared to maintain a solid and long-enduring front against any attempt at a wholesale reduction of wages. The hand to mouth policy is as foolish in the case of a union as that of an individual. The trade union

that flourishes solely upon the rays of prosperity in trade conditions must expect to wither with the first frost of hard times. A trade union to possess the elements of stability and permanency must have its roots well protected; in a word, it must be able to protect its members while they are working. This can be done only by the creation and maintenance of benefit funds. These funds cannot be expected to grow from nothing nor the residue that remains of the general expense fund. Benefit funds can be created only by specific enactment, by moneys contributed for that purpose, by contributions extending over a longer or shorter period, according to the amount of the contributions per capita and the total number of the members contributing. The trade union which would survive the proverbial rainy day must lay by something for that inevitable contingency. In the present condition of trade unionism in the United States, when many organizations are composed in large part of new members, it may not be out of place to suggest that mere members do not of themselves constitute strength in a trade union; that on the contrary, mere members in the absence of proportionate resources for their support, may constitute weakness. The mainstay of every trade union lies in its treasury, and that must be large enough to afford subsistence without extravagance and without suffering to every member. Without such means of subsistence, every consideration must give way to the imperative demands of the human stomach.

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Miss Lighted—I was very much admired at the wedding ceremony last night. I noticed one gentleman who never took his eyes off me the whole evening.

Miss Sharpe—Did the gentleman have a black mustache, waxed on the ends?"

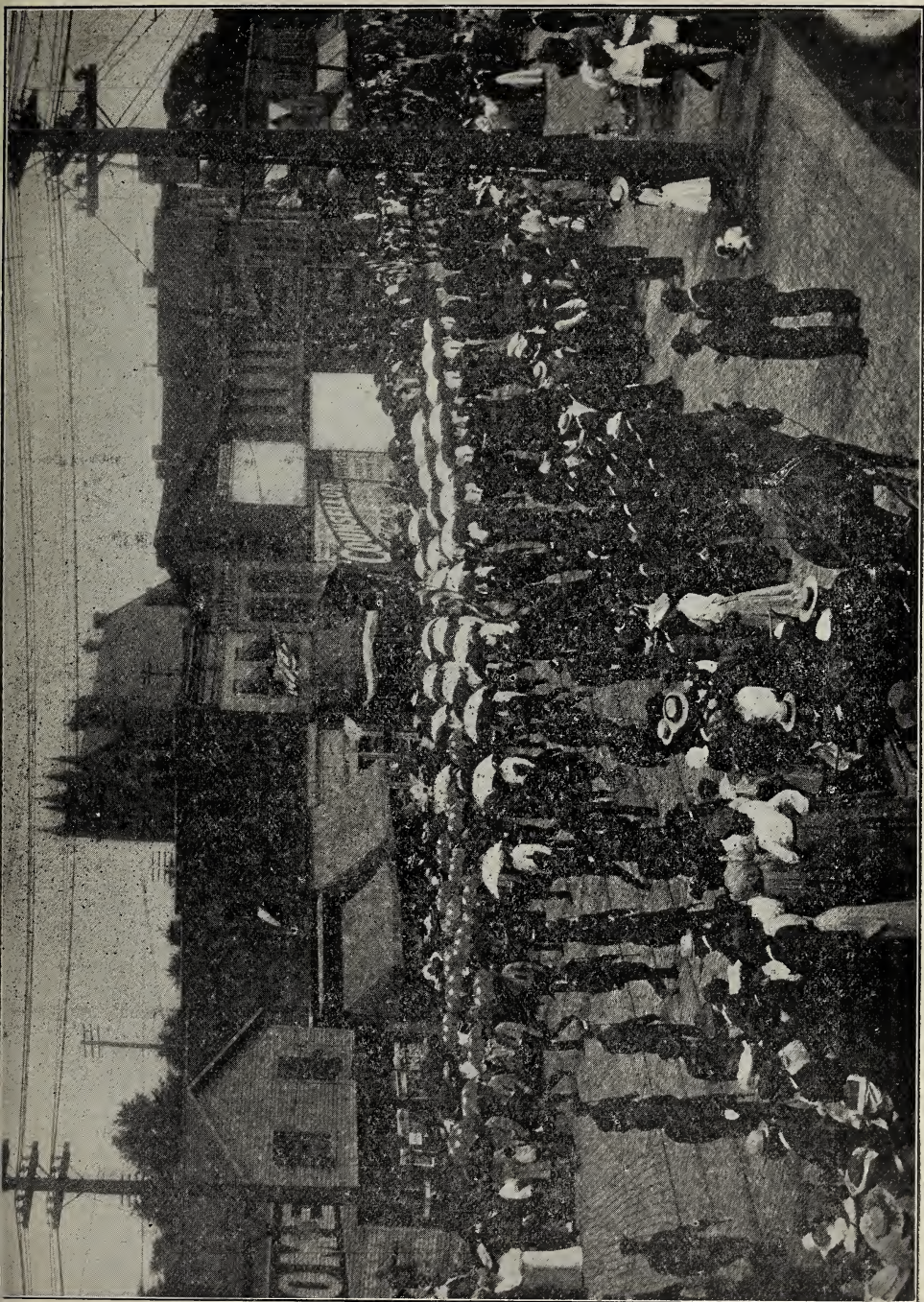
"Yes; do you know him?"

"I know of him. He is a detective. He was there to watch the presents."

---

A citizen of Chicago has applied for an injunction to restrain his wife from talking. Confidence in our courts can never quite die out while such childlike faith in their power exists.





PARADE OF LOCAL 2, TOLEDO, O., ON LABOR DAY.



**"OUR RESOLUTIONS."**

By James J. Hickey.

Our resolutions for 1905 are framed  
with armor plate,  
They can't be broken or bent with the  
most tempting bait.  
No more will we swear with a sulphur-  
ous flame—  
Only at times take our fellow-man's  
name in vain.  
Resolved that we'll not even lie while  
in bed asleep,  
Nor even dance when one steps on our  
corn-full feet.  
No more that old chestnut, "I've been  
at the lodge,"  
When you were testing "high balls"  
and the "red fox" trying to  
dodge.  
Not for mine, no more, 'round the keg  
or flagon;  
We joined the Teamsters' Union—  
we're on the water wagon.  
At the theatres no going out between  
the acts, or coming in late,  
We'll wear a sign, "Take Notice," and  
liquid tablet will be adequate.  
Resolved, that no more we will chew  
the rag—  
It amounts to nothing, only causes  
brain fag.  
No more our dear mother-in-laws we  
will disown,  
With meekness we will allow them to  
rule our home.  
This resolution we give to our sweet-  
heart or wife;  
Resolved, that this year we lead "The  
Simple Life."

Temperance Lecturer—Now, ladies  
and gentlemen, this here chart shows  
the terrible effects of whiskey on the  
linin' of the stummick. Now, what  
would you call a man that delib'ately  
drinks whisky after knowin' the facts?

The Village Wag (not strictly sober)  
Well, professor, suppose we call him  
an interior decorator.

Mifkins—Wasn't Benedict's death  
rather sudden and unexpected?

Bifkins—Well, it was sudden, but  
not necessarily unexpected. His wife  
had just graduated from a cooking  
school.

**BLESSINGS OF AN ALPHABET.**

"Few people realize," said Professor  
Frazer, formerly of John Hopkins Uni-  
versity, "that the twenty-six symbols  
we call the alphabet represent, singly  
or in combination, all the sounds of all  
the different languages upon earth. By  
forming letters into words we are able  
to embody thought; to render it visi-  
ble, audible, perpetual and ubiquitous.  
Embalmed in writing, the intellect  
may thus enjoy a species of immortali-  
ty upon earth, and every man may  
paint an imperishable portrait of his  
own mind, immeasurably more instructive  
and interesting to posterity than  
those fleeting likenesses of face and  
form intrusted to canvass, or even to  
bronze and marble. What myriads  
have passed away leaving not a wreck  
behind them, while the mental fea-  
tures of some contemporary writer  
survive in all the freshness and integ-  
rity with which they were first traced.  
Literary painting is the greatest of all  
delineation. For it we may thank the  
alphabet, and the Phoenicians for the  
alphabet. It was Gibbon, I think, who  
said that Phoenicia and Palestine  
would ever live in the memory of man-  
kind, since America, as well as all  
Europe, had received an alphabet  
from one and a religion from the  
other."

A plan proposed by the Massachu-  
setts State Branch of the A. F. of L.  
provides that all unionists and  
all labor be acquainted with the scope  
of all bills before the legislature in  
the interests of labor and the attitude  
of the different legislators. Whenever  
such bills are under consideration the  
opposition never fail to bring every  
possible influence to bear to defeat  
them. Massachusetts legislators will  
be made to feel by the united action,  
power and influence of organized la-  
bor that their labor constituencies de-  
mand legislative recognition and the  
enactment of all bills clearly demon-  
strated to be for the advancement of  
labor.

"Do you think this weather will  
ever change?"

"Sure," answered the morose citi-  
zen. "It'll probably be worse before  
night."

## NOT A LEADERS' AGITATION.

The American Labor Movement Is an  
Uprising of the Masses.

By Prof. John R. Commons.

Trade unions are not the whole of the labor movement, but they are the laborer's way of turning the labor movement to immediate advantage. Their methods, their successes, their failures, cannot be understood except as they seem to be a part of the moral, industrial and political history of the country. Some of their methods do not find favor with moralists and political economists who study them from the abstract point of view. The problem is much like that of the older botany and zoology—with a difference. The zoologist collected his bugs and birds, named their parts, arranged them in families and genera, and praised God or Nature (according to his bent) for their wonderful adaptations. But when the evolutionist—i. e., the zoological historian—came into the field, a broader explanation ensued. He saw the struggle for existence, over-population and under-consumption, maternal love and mutual aid, and he explained the claws and teeth of the tiger as well as the song of the bird. He neither approved nor praised—he understood.

So with the older economist or moralist. He has seen the trade union, with its closed shop, its apprenticeship limitations, its restriction on output and machinery, and its minimum wage, and he condemns it as contrary to divine or natural law. He may approve of the union, but he condemns the methods that keep it alive.

To-day nearly all the political economists have become evolutionists. They do not condemn or approve—they seek to understand. The trades union has come up through struggle and conflict. It carries the marks of these conflicts. It is the survival of the fittest, and seems destined to stay. If its methods change, as they are changing, it is because methods enable it to live. It has claws and teeth, but it has sympathy and self-sacrifice. Its changing methods depend on changing methods of its opponents

and changing attitude of the general public.

Consider the change that has occurred in the matter of secrecy. The Knights of Labor were a secret organization for fifteen years. The existing unions are secret only in the sense that meetings of a corporation or board of directors are secret.

Secrecy is a weapon to resist widespread hostility. Popular support and demand for fair play encourage openness. But popular support is itself a moral evolution. A revolution in men's ideas of human rights and sympathy for the weak preceded the present trades union movement. If the general public that makes the laws and backs the courts were hostile to the aspirations of labor, it could not openly organize upon its present large and effective scale. The general public needed first a humanitarian awakening, which showed itself in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, was for a time swallowed up in the anti-slavery movement, and then reawakened on a new and wider level in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

How this sympathy originated, how it extended to the wage earner, how far it has gone, how it has affected legislation and the courts, these are the historical problems that reveal the environment within which trades unionism has struggled for existence. The social environment has changed and the methods of labor organization have changed. The present condition of both can be understood only as we see out of what they have come.

In no country is the labor problem more complex or varied than in the United States. Sectional divisions, race divisions, protective tariffs, immigration and the most extreme vacillations of prosperity and depression have contributed to the result as we find it. Serious minded people of all classes are awakening to the need of more light on every phase, factor and detail of the movement. The spectacular and personal elements have held the foreground, but the labor movement is an uprising of the masses, and the leaders and the agitators are products as well as causes. To what it is tending, what the outcome shall be, is of living interest to workmen themselves, to their employers and



to that indefinite body, the general public, that sooner or later is drawn into the movement. This is the task set before them who in the true historical spirit would contribute their share toward aiding the future to build up the past.

University of Wisconsin, Dec. 20.

### WHAT IS LIFE TO YOU?

To the preacher life's a sermon,

To the joker it's a jest,

To the miser life is money,

To the loafer it is rest.

To the lawyer life's a trial,

To the poet life's a song,

To the doctor it's a patient

That needs treatment right along.

To the soldier life's a battle,

To the teacher life's a school,

Life's a "good thing" to the grafter,

It's failure to the fool.

To the man upon the engine /

Life's a long and heavy grade,

It's a failure to the fool.

To the merchant it's a trade.

Life's a picture to the artist,

To the rascal life's a fraud;

Life perhaps is but a burden

To the man beneath the hod.

Life is love unto the lover,

To the actor life's a play;

Life may be a load of trouble

To the man upon the dray.

Life is but a long vacation

To the man who loves his work;

Life's an everlasting effort,

To shun duty to the shirk.

To the optimist life's sunshine,

To the pessimist it's dark and blue;

Life to all is what we make it—

Brother, what is life to you?

"Weary."

"Wot is it, Willy?"

"Dat old gag about time bein' money ain't so."

"W'y ain't it?"

"W'y, if it wuz, you an' me'd have Rockefeller's fortune lookin' like a Chadwick autograph, dat's w'y!"

### LOUISE MICHEL.

Louise Michel died on Monday last, of pleuro-pneumonia, in Marseilles, France. It has been only on her death that the American press has permitted the people of this country to know her true character. Heretofore she has been referred to usually as a turbulent revolutionist, with little mention of the qualities that obtained for her the admiration of nearly all the proletariat of Europe. But what she really was may be inferred from the following obituary notice, which appeared in a New York daily paper:

"Louise Michel, once styled 'the Red Virgin of France,' and also called 'the Red Sister of Charity,' of whom it was said, 'She would have been a great saint if she had only been turned the right way,' was born about seventy-five years ago in the Department of the Marne. Her mother was a farm-yard maid in the chateau of a noble family, and Louise, when a child, was the pet of the chateau. She received a good education, excelled in gardening, and became learned in all the simple lore of country life. She was especially distinguished for her proficiency in religious knowledge. Her intelligence so impressed the son of the owner of the chateau that during his vacations he amused himself by teaching the little Louise French composition and to write rhymes. Her rhymes, it is said, were excellent, and she never lost the art of versifying; but in later years the effusions of her lyre were sanguinary invocations of social revolution.

"How or when she became dissatisfied with her tranquil provincial life is not stated; but one day, being then in her teens, she packed her wardrobe in a parcel and quitting the chateau, started for Paris. On arriving at the capital she was befriended by the family at whose house she had been reared, and they secured for her a situation as assistant mistress in a school at Montmartre. There she taught for many years, retaining her position, in fact, until the communal rising in 1871.

"She was a woman of great strength of character, of intense passions and sympathies, and her verses won the admiration of Victor Hugo. She ap-

parently rid herself of the faith of her fathers, and in its stead embraced, with all the ardor of her nature, the beliefs and theories of the social revolution, going so far as to fight in the ranks of the Communists. When the troops from Versailles succeeded in entering Paris she is credited with having distributed cans of petroleum to those who were willing to make a funeral pyre of the capital. When the insurgents, defeated, turned to fly, Louise Michel called them cowards, and, hastening to a cannon, fired shot after shot at the onrushing soldiers.

"For her part in this uprising Louise Michel was tried and condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted to transportation to New Caledonia. When the courts refused to carry out the original sentence, she implored Victor Hugo—'my poet and my master'—to save her from the disgrace of being reprieved like a woman, after she had earned the right to die like a man.

"During the voyage to New Caledonia she spent her time ministering to the prisoners who were her companions on the ship. She taught the illiterate to read and to write, and the instruction continued after they were landed at the penal settlement. Her exemplary conduct in New Caledonia eventually won a commutation of her sentence, but she refused to leave unless her fellow exiles were also released.

"In 1880, on the amnesty to political prisoners, Louise Michel returned to Paris. She continued to take part in Communist assemblies, with the result that she was imprisoned on two occasions, the last being in 1886.

"After her third liberation she removed to London, and thereafter for several years spoke regularly in Hyde Park, and at the Anarchist Club, off Tottenham Court Road. In addition to her 'Memoirs,' she wrote a novel, characteristically entitled 'The Microbes of Society.'

Throughout her life, and wherever she lived, her heart went out to the poor and unfortunate, and she freely shared with them to the extent of her limited means. The result was that, despite her eccentricities, she was greatly beloved by numberless persons in France and England who knew or cared nothing about her political ideas."

## THE RAVAGES OF CONSUMPTION.

### A Curable Disease.

Consumption is a disease which selects its victims with the greatest discrimination. It has been said again and again, until the statement makes little impression, that consumption kills one-tenth of all persons who die in the United States. This is true, and it is startling enough, but it does not begin to show the extent of the ravages made by this disease.

This enemy of mankind seems to have a malicious preference for the bread-winner of the family. Children do die from consumption, and so do old persons, but in comparison with other diseases, consumption is not an important cause of death among them, while among men and women between the ages of twenty and forty-five there is no other disease that is responsible for anything approaching the same number of deaths.

Consumption caused over 36 per cent. of all deaths that occurred among men between 20 and 30 years of age in New York City in 1901. This was a larger number than was due to pneumonia, accidents, heart disease, typhoid fever and Bright's disease combined. Among women of the same ages, consumption caused over one-third of the deaths, and the proportion

often, and frequently, is as high as the

money that should be used for food in buying stimulants and patent medicines advertised as "sure cures," because he does not realize that alcohol and these quack remedies make it impossible for him to get well, and that his only hope rests in fresh air and a nourishing diet.

And the things which make him grow steadily worse—the crowded rooms and poor food—also take away the vitality of his wife and children and make them what the doctors call "candidates" for tuberculosis.

For all these reasons, it can not be denied that consumption is responsible for more poverty and distress than any other disease. If nothing could be done about it, there would be no use in talking about the terrible suffering caused by this disease. But it has been proved again and again that all this suffering is unnecessary. Tuberculosis can be cured. When the right kind of treatment is begun in time, three cases out of four can be absolutely cured, and a larger proportion can be improved sufficiently to resume work and lead an active, useful life.

Further than this, the disease can be prevented. It is not only true that it can be cured, but it is equally true that it is entirely within our power to make consumption as rare in the United States as leprosy.

prevalence of consumption in the different trades rests partly on the employer and partly on the individual members of the trade. It is the duty of the employer to provide healthful conditions in the workshop—to keep it well ventilated and clean, and to prevent its becoming over-crowded. It is likewise the duty of the individual trade-union man to do what he himself can to remedy conditions, to report to the Sanitary Committee of the Central Federated Union when he finds conditions bad.

Employers must realize the desirability of having fresh air in the room; they must realize their responsibility in keeping the floor free from the expectoration in which lurk the death-giving germs. One consumptive who is careless and unscrupulous can contaminate the air of a whole workroom of ordinary size, and may be the cause of giving the disease to almost any number of his fellow-workers. One who is careful and conscientious, on the other hand, is not a source of danger to any one.

By keeping out of doors as much as possible when he is not at work, by sleeping with his windows wide open, and by following the other sanitary rules, the worker can avoid contracting the disease, or, if he already has it, he can avoid giving it to others, and can give himself a chance to get well.

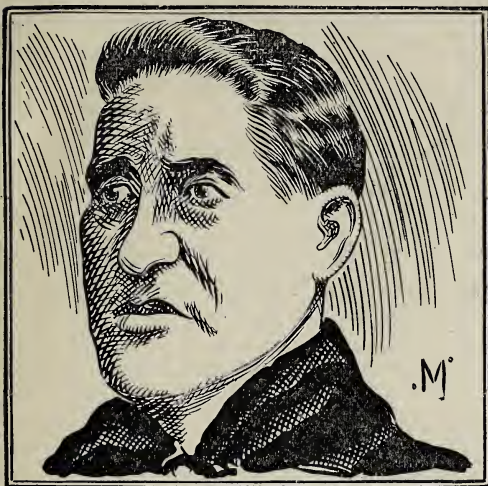
Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, of Philadelphia, in a recent lecture, called tuberculosis a "house disease," because it is in houses that the germs are kept alive for months and breathed in by future occupants. "In studying the progress of civilization," Dr. Flick said, "in the light of modern science, one is struck with the egregious blunders into which man has been led by his desire for privacy and comfort. He has built his house to keep out his enemies, to protect himself from heat and cold, and to screen himself from the curiosity of his neighbor. He has sought to make his house his castle, but in reality he has made it the place wherein he courts death.

"If a man desires to free himself from the great white plague \* \* \* he will have to learn, among other things, that fresh air is God's greatest gift on earth, and that whatever shuts out fresh air, shuts out health and happiness."

The responsibility of decreasing the



EXHIBITS	MOYER & BETT'S	HUMAN
OF	CIRCUS.	CHARACTER

**ALARMIST.**

Forced to join the union. Enjoys conditions. Subject to nervousness when asked to pay dues. Thinks the union is squandering his money. Sees danger in everything advocated at the meeting. Willing to stand for any old thing so long as he gets the union wages, which is generally twice as much as he is worth.

**DISRUPTIONIST.**

Real article. Can understand nothing. Don't want to. Knows it all. Every plan advocated is wrong. Can suggest no remedy. Everybody is a failure but himself. Can drive more members from a meeting than the combined efforts can secure.

**THE WORKER.**

He is the brain and brawn of the International. Believes in it and obeys its laws. Is a favorite of no local and travels on his ability. This is a mechanic who is a mechanic, and he knows what good conditions mean.

**"CARD" MAN.**

All he does for the local is pay dues. Refuses to serve on committees. Won't attend meetings. Won't voice his sentiment or vote on any measure to benefit the craft. Can hurl the "harpoon" faster and deeper than any member of the union.

## THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED ABROAD.

### Measures Devised in European Countries to Provide for Those Out of Work.

The increase in the number of men out of work in this country, recently the subject of comment, is inconsiderable by comparison with the very great number of the unemployed in London. In England and Wales during October 762,517 persons received charitable relief. In this enumeration many vagrants were not included. The question what to do with the unemployed in England has led the London Saturday Review to learn what is done to that end in European countries.

In certain foreign countries, such as Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Holland, France and Belgium, while it cannot be said that they have been able to devise schemes which may be considered a solution of the problems of unemployment, there have at least been systematic efforts made by public authorities of various kinds. As a provision for the bona-fide workman out of employment there are the new methods of insurance, which are modeled generally on the accident and old-age pensions schemes instituted by the state in the German Empire. For the purpose of spreading information as to employment, both in ordinary and abnormal times, there is an elaborate network of labor registries and labor bureaus under the control partly of the state and partly of the municipalities. For dealing with professional vagabondage, whether it be due to criminal disposition or to sheer helplessness of character, there are labor colonies and labor homes, either instituted by charity and partially supported by public funds, or established by the state as a supplement to the ordinary criminal law. Finally, there are the relief works set on foot by towns or districts to meet the case of special periods of distress, such as occur always in winter, and to which all classes of workmen, skilled and unskilled alike, are victims in varying degrees.

As to this special distress, it is worth while to notice the directions given to local administrations by the Minister of Commerce and the Home Minister of Prussia. They are told that it is their duty to counteract the evil of want of work by paying general and methodical attention to the suitable distribution and regulation of the works to be carried out on their account. If timely care, it is observed, were taken in choosing for such works times in which want of employment is to be expected, if especially works in which unemployed people of all kinds, including in particular unskilled laborers, can be made use of, were reserved for such times of threatening want of employment as have almost regularly recurred of late in winter in the larger towns and industrial centres, the real occurrence of widespread want of employment could certainly be prevented in many cases and serious distress warded off. In Germany some loss is incurred in doing work with cheap labor, but this is an objection which is not allowed to prevail over the duty to humanity.

Altogether unknown in England are the schemes for insurance against unemployment which within the last three years have been established in Switzerland and Belgium. They are still in the experimental stage, and so far they have not had any very brilliant success. The best that can be said of them is that they are on the right lines. Outside the trade unions they have received little support from the people who are to be benefitted. In no case has a scheme been started which would supply the intended benefits out of the premiums themselves. Hence the main principle of them is the subventions granted by the town councils or other local authorities. Voluntary, as well as compulsory insurance has alike failed to secure the necessary contributions from those outside trade union organizations. In the latter case there has been some success; in the others very little. The towns in Germany that have adopted insurance schemes have found that they do not touch the great mass of the unskilled workers or the poorer craftsmen not in trade unions, and there are proposals to establish a national system, but so far there has not yet been any legislation on the



subject. The chief interest, therefore, of all these schemes is the idea that it is within the province of the state or of the municipalities to meet the emergencies of industrial life by some means which are unconnected with ordinary poor-law administration.

### THE FARMER.

The farmer leads no E Z life,  
The C D sows will rot;  
And when at E V rests from strife  
His bones all A K lot.

In D has to struggle hard  
To E K living out;  
If I C frosts do not retard  
His crops, there'l B A drought.

The hired L P has to pay  
Are awful A Z, too.  
The C K rest when he's away,  
Nor any work will do.

Both N Z cannot make to meet,  
And then for A D takes  
Some boarders, who so R T eat  
& E no money makes.

Of little U C finds his life;  
Sick in old A G lies;  
The debts he O Z leaves his wife,  
And then in P C dies.

Harper's Bazar says: Here, then, are the three deadly symptoms of old age:

Selfishness — Stagnation — Intolerance.

If we find them in ourselves we may know we are growing old, even if we are on the merry side of thirty. But, happily, we have three defenses which are invulnerable; if we use them we shall die young if we live to be a hundred. They are:

Sympathy—Progress—Tolerance.

Young Jones (drawing a little nearer)—Such a beautiful moonlight evening as this, Miss Judie, is enough to make anybody love everybody.

Judie (moving a little further away)—Yes; but it isn't quite enough to make everybody love anybody!

A little learning is a foolish thing.

### A POWER HOUSE ON WHEELS.

An engine that is expected to be the most remarkable time-maker ever constructed will soon be turned over to the Southern Pacific Railway for a practical test. The engine is being built at the Corliss works in Providence, R. I.

The new engine is a power-house on wheels. It is fireless, smokeless and waterless. It needs no coal, it drops no ashes and it throws no sparks nor cinders. Its builders say it would be able, with a clear track, to haul a 2,000-ton train from New York to San Francisco without a single stop. There would be no need of delays for fuel or water, for they say the locomotive will be able to carry enough fuel for a journey of 3,000 miles, and it needs no water for steam.

Theoretically all this has been figured out to a mathematical certainty, and all that remains now is a practical demonstration. The locomotive uses a combination of compressed air power, fuel oil power and electrical power.

It is an application of the Diesel type of engine to locomotion. Joseph H. Hoadley, president of the International Power Company and organizer of the American Locomotive Company, and Walter H. Knight chief engineer of the International Power Company, and formerly with the General Electric Company, are the joint designers of the new locomotive. In their design the Diesel engine, which heretofore has been used only in stationary work, will be used to drive a dynamo, which will provide electrical power for the locomotive. A speed of 100 to 120 miles an hour is expected on the trial run. An average speed of 100 miles an hour could be maintained from the Atlantic to the Pacific, its designers assert, if it were possible to get the right of way.

"What can we do to improve the present method of dancing?" thundered the parson. "Dancing is merely hugging set to music."

"We might cut out the music," softly suggested a bad young man in the rear of the auditorium.



## FACETIAE OF ECONOMICS.

Opinions of the Wise Ones, and How  
Correct They Are.

Bolton Hall has had some fun in gathering this bundle of contradictions in financial doctrines from the "authorities" to whom in each instance he gives credit. The teaching of economics in America seems to be the publication of alleged views that are formed to coincide with one selfish interest or another, without regard to principles or to the possibility of eventual common acceptance:

Capital is idle because business is bad.—Wall Street Daily News.

Business is dull because capital is scarce.—St. Louis Republic.

The country needs capital.—Atlanta Constitution.

There is a glut of money in the market.—New York Times.

Extravagance in expenditure is at the root of the trouble.—Matthew Marshall.

The people are hoarding money.—Baltimore Sun.

The people have ceased to buy, hence production has stopped. Overproduction is the real cause of financial depression.—Professor George Gunton.

Tariff tinkering stopped domestic manufactures.—New York Tribune.

The tariff should have been revised months ago.—New York World.

The threat of free trade has stopped importation.—New York Press.

Panics are the inevitable result of the protective tariff system.—W. C. Whitney.

The gold standard has robbed the farmer of the price of his products.—The Populist.

The uncertainty about our standard of value has unsettled business.—National Bank Reporter.

The balance of trade is against us because we have been importing too much.—Philadelphia North American.

The English have been selling our securities.—Boston Journal.

The interest sent out of the country has sapped our prosperity.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Every immigrant who comes to our shores is worth \$1,500 to the country.—Andrew Carnegie in "Triumphant Democracy."

Immigration has overstocked the labor market.—New York Herald.

Railroad building and development of the resources of the country have come to standstill.—Chicago Herald.

Overbuilding of railroads and over-speculation are the the real trouble.—New York Post.

Confidence is all that is lacking.—Real Estate Record and Guide.

Credits are too much extended.—Financial Chronicle.

Capital is locked up in undeveloped enterprises.—Boston Herald.

We have reached the climax of a long decline.—Philadelphia Record.

We are feeling the effects of over-trading in all branches.—New York Sun.

Labor saving devices have caused a glut of manufactured goods.—The Manufacturer.

An army of middlemen who consume wealth, but produce nothing, prey upon the workers.—Farmers' Alliance.

The cutting of prices is the chief cause of commercial distress.—Dry Goods Bulletin.

What the country really needs is an issue of at least \$300,000,000 gold bonds.—Henry Clews.

The excessive profits demanded by the merchants and the banks have ruined the farmers.—National Economist.

The Chicago Tribune says the cause of hard times is "too many people in the city," while the Chicago Inter-Ocean tells us that "to many men till the soil."

He is a wise man who does not grieve for the things which he has not but rejoices for those which he has.

### "UNION INTERFERENCE."

President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard, having taken a position of antagonism to trade unions, tries, when he has an opportunity to "make good." He made rather a dismal failure of his attempt to establish the "scab" as a "hero." The good sense of the American people, backed by a fast increasing knowledge of the labor movement, refused to accept industrial Benedict Arnoldism as a mark of patriotism and heroism.

President Eliot is not, however, discouraged; the failure of his "scab-hero" idea took none of the fight out of him. He is sure that the most important features of trade unionism are bad for the country and the people, and he will not rest until he has aroused the public conscience against the "tyranny of organized labor."

In the light of his wholesale condemnation of trade unions it is, therefore, somewhat amusing to find that President Eliot is, just at present, reduced to a somewhat narrow platform of opposition.

The other day during the course of an address upon "Education in a Republic," President Eliot discussed the question of "trade union interference with individual freedom." In this case the "individuals" were not President Eliot's "scab-heroes," but members of unions.

"One of the chief defects of the trade unions," said the lecturer, "is the doctrine of limitation of output held by so many exponents of the system, and rigorously enforced." President Eliot then went on to relate an incident in which some bricklayers, working in an inside wall, which was being constructed of "bats," or half-bricks, used only one hand each for picking up the "bats," instead of laying down their trowels and using both hands for chucking the "bats" into the wall.

The implied "interference with individual freedom" in President Eliot's "brick-bat" story was that the Bricklayers and Masons' Union would not allow the men on that job to work with both hands; that the bricklayers were restrained by "union tyranny" from checking two "bats" instead of one "bat."

Upon analysis it will be found that a large percentage of the stories of trade unions "limiting the output" are as ridiculous as President Eliot's "brick-bat" story.

The fact is that the sham fight upon "limited output" didn't begin until some of the unions opened on the "premium bonus" system which certain employers attempted to establish in their works. This system, which embodies the plan of a set "task," with a "bonus" to those workmen who exceed the "task," is intended to make the men "hustle" at a heart-breaking as well as back-breaking speed. It is calculated to break men down in a short time, and, if allowed full swing, would reduce scales of wages to the lowest possible notch for all workmen except the top notchers.

Trade unions, both here and in England—in which country the system is called an "American importation"—have fought the "bonus" system so effectively as to almost completely knock it out. There may be an occasional workingman so foolish as to resent the unions' "interference" with his right to work himself to death in half a lifetime—and at the same time push his brother down to a starvation standard of wages. If there are such one of them can secure a job with President Eliot, serving as "a horrible example" of "trade union interference with individual freedom."

Apply at Harvard College.

### ORGANIZED LABOR NEEDS.

Men who cannot be bought.

Men who are not afraid.

Men who possess good sense and use it.

Men who have a will and assert it.

Men who are not selfish

Men whose ambitions do not rule them.

Men who are willing to sacrifice personal interest for public good.

Men who are honest.

Men who lead clean lives.

Men who are generous and kind.

Men who are sober and industrious.

Men who are cool-headed and fair-minded.

Men who are true-blue unionists.

Men who will help the cause as they expect it to help them.

## NEW YEAR'S EVE.

By Evan Stanton.

Not even the cheery rhythm of Trinity bells can dispel that strain of sadness which belongs to New Year's Eve, for, as Charles Lamb reminds us, "of all sounds of (bells the most solemn and touching is the peal which rings out the old year." The beautiful lines of Tennyson will occur to most of us:

Full knee deep lies the winter snow  
And the winter winds are wearily  
sighing.  
Toll ye the church bell sad and slow  
And tread softly and speak low,  
For the old year lies a-dying.

There is scarcely a diary written by any man of eminence which does not at some time or other note the admonitory feelings which are suggested as we listen to the rustle of the "skirts of the departing year." James Russell Lowell penned his "fragment" on the New Year's Eve of 1844, in which he speaks of us as wandering Ishmaelites in the bare desert:

Shifting our light frame tents from  
day to day  
With each new-found oasis, wearied  
soon  
And only certain of uncertainty.

It was on New Year's Eve, in the year 1838, that John Greenleaf Whittier addressed the readers of the Pennsylvania Freeman, and wrote of the passing year:

O, in that dying year hath been  
The sum of all since time began—  
The birth and death, the joy and pain,  
Of Nature and of Man.

Even the witty Sidney Smith, who could always make others laugh, on the New Year's Eve of 1829 wrote: "So ends this year of my life—a year of sorrow."

Robert Burns is sad and sentimental when he writes to his friend, Mrs. Dunlop, on New Year's Eve, and sends her "a sketch" for New Year's Day of 1709:

Another year has gone forever  
And what is this day's strong sugges-  
tion?  
The passing moment's all we rest on.

They were doubtless such reflections as these which made New Year's Day anything but a day of joy in the ancient church. Both Tertullian and Chrysostom hurl their invectives against the New Year's Day observances which marked the opening of the calends of January. For a time the church year began at Christmas, and even to the present day the ecclesiastical year opens at Advent. The Puritans of New England had religious scruples as to a joyous observance of New Year's Day, and an eminent New England pilgrim records that on New Year's Day "we went to work betimes." The ancient Druids cut mistletoe branches and offered them in solemn service to the gods. The heathens of ancient Mexico offered human sacrifices at the opening of the new year. In Persia the "Nau Roz," or New Year's Day, is only to a certain extent a day of rejoicing, for the people pay memorial visits to their graveyards and water the graves in commemoration of their dead. But in both Japan and China they seem to have always made the opening of the new year an occasion of joy.

It has only been with the gradual evolution of time that English-speaking peoples have begun to take a more cheery view of things, and to wish each other "A Happy New Year" as the clock strikes 12 at midnight. In old Scotland and the northern counties of England the "Hogmenay," or last day of the last month, is a time when gifts and good cheer are sought and bestowed among neighbors. As the old nursery rhyme says:

We are but bairns come to play!  
Get up and gie us our Hogmenay.

In connection with this hospitality and good cheer in a Scotch home at midnight, the younger members of the family go forth to insure the good luck of their neighbors, loaded with bread, cheese and cake, to become "the first foot." The young man, who meets a fresh, charming lassie at the door, has the privilege of kissing her for good luck, but sometimes a ruse is played upon the young fellow, and instead of his sweetheart he will find he is leading a withered grandmother or an old aunt, and thus becomes the butt of ridicule.

There have been many superstitious



practices associated with the incoming of the new year. For example, "Bible Dipping." The Bible is taken in the left hand and the forefinger of the right hand is thrust into its pages haphazard, and then rests on a text which is supposed to indicate good fortune or otherwise in store for the new year. This custom is observed also in Moslem countries with the Koran.

The custom once so general among the Dutch of New Amsterdam of making rounds of calls upon New Year's Day is not yet discontinued.

Watch meetings and midnight services in churches originated with the followers of John Wesley, and seems to be gaining in popularity among all religious denominations.

New Year's gifts have always been popular even in Puritan lands. It is related that "good Queen Bess" set great store on her New Year's presents, and the thrifty queen of England not only filled her coffers and her jewel case, but even renewed her royal wardrobe with the rich presents of her loyal subjects.

Viewed in the light of a century of history remarkable changes have taken place since the New Year's Eve of 1804 and that of 1904. A hundred years ago Napoleon Bonaparte was at the zenith of his popularity, and contemplated the invasion of England. Anarchy and confusion were rampant in Egypt. Russia was straining every effort to get a footing in China and Japan. Thomas Jefferson had been elected and was waiting inauguration as President of the United States. Sir Walter Scott was busy writing his "Lay of the Last Minstrel." Washington Irving was but a young man of twenty-one, associating with the fashionable people of New York on the then aristocratic rendezvous of the Bowery. Some remarkable events have taken place on the first of January. The union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1801, and the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India at Delhi in 1877. Edmund Burke, the Irish orator, was born on New Year's Day, but it has, strange to say, not been noticed as the birthday of great men.

"Ring out the old, ring in the new  
Ring happy bells across the snow,  
The year is going, let him go;  
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

"Ring in the valiant man and free  
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;  
Ring out the darkness of the land,  
Ring in the Christ that is to be."

#### HE HAD HIS PREFERENCE.

"There is a small town in Kansas that boasts a female preacher," said a tourist, "and the lady's duties are many. One day she may visit the sick, another attend a funeral, and the next baptize a baby. One afternoon she was preparing the sermon for the following Sunday when she heard a timid knock at the door. Answering the summons she found a bashful young German standing on the step and twirling his hat in his hands.

"'Good afternoon,' the lady remarked. 'What do you wish?'"

"'Dey say der minister lifed in dis house, hey?'"

"'Yes, sir.'"

"'Yess! Vell, I want to kit merriet.'"

"'All right, I can marry you,' she said.

"The lady's hair is beginning to silver, and the German glanced at it. Then he rammed his hat on his head and hurried down the path.

"'What's the matter?' she cried after him.

"'You gits no chance mit me,' he called back. 'I don't want you. I haf got me a girl already.'"

"And you told Charlie that he could call upon your father?"

"Yes, mamma."

"Well, he hasn't been to see him."

"I know he hasn't. You see, Charlie is so thoughtful. He doesn't want to spring it on papa too suddenly. He knows how nervous he is. So he thought it might be well for him to go as somebody else. Disguised, you know, so that papa wouldn't recognize him. And after papa had exhausted his—his rage on the dummy, then Charlie would come in as himself, and papa would be too weak to refuse him. It's a splendid plan, don't you think so?"

"Do I think so? Well, I think when your father gets through with the dummy your friend Charlie will be too weak to ask him for anything."

### THE PROVOCATIVE PRESS.

An editorial in the Journal of the United Mine Workers recently, written by one of labor's veteran writers, S. M. Sexton, gives in a single paragraph a sweeping lot of information relative to a subject on which the syndicated press would like to keep mum.

Newspaper stories of violence during strikes are ready-made before the strikes take place which are to see the alleged lawless acts committed. The first stage of the newspaper's strike excitement is when, after the story of strained relations between employers and their hands is told, the reporter—or the editor—adds: "If a strike takes place violence may be looked for." The next point to be made comes in big type immediately after the walk out: "A strong force of police are on the spot." Next: "Riotous strikers dispersed,"—with a yarn which describes the gauntlet the unionists had made the non-unionists run. And then: "Strikers mob a factory, threaten to burn it, and injure several citizens." And so on to the climax, if one is to be had by hook or crook. This newspaper farce-tragedy is kept in stock to fit any trade. When it does not fit the facts, it is played in the paper all the same. Usually, the truth does not justify it.

In the Chicago stockyards strike the daily press had from the first hour all manner of lawlessness—with illustrations. The last act in the strike-sensation drama has time and again been patiently investigated, either by the labor press or through government agencies or sociological inquirers. The curtain has fallen as Truth, which had been sleepy and laggard, rose to exonerate unionism or to show that it had been more sinned against than sinning.

There's a sermon in all this. But newspapers do not favor sermons in their news columns. They like the thrill of a dog fight, or its similar, a football game, in season. All the year round is their season for hot talk about strikes. The sermon on a strike usually comes in the daily paper's editorial columns while the strike is yet on and the editor can assume that his own news columns are reporting the truth. But the real time for sermon

and lesson is after all is over and painstaking investigators' reports are made. As Mr. Sexton says, the story of Homestead in the government reports is a far different one from the lurid and partisan descriptions of passing events given from day to day by the press.

The Mine Workers' Journal's article is as follows:

"The statement of Governor-elect Adams that 'within forty-eight hours after his inauguration he will arrest the perpetrators of Independence outrage' and his broad hint that it was done at the instigation of the Mine Owners' Association creates no surprise. Those who have been in touch with strikes for the past thirty years know that it has been a favorite device of that class of employers who are indifferent to the means clear only to the end. In the Burlington, Reading and Lehigh strikes of the engineers, in the railway strike and the suspension of the coal miners in 1894, in the Homestead strike, in the packing house strike, and in a few cases in the anthracite strike, the employers hired the assassins, incendiaries and ruffians who were directly responsible for the murder and outrages committed, and the odium of which fell upon striking workmen and lost them the sympathy of the public. That is a strong charge, but, my dear doubter, read the report of the Pennsylvania legislative committee which investigated in the great strike of 1877. Also read the report of the Congressional Committee which investigated the strikes of 1894. Had the anthracite strike been subject to judicial inquiry a similar result would have been obtained. The brutalities of the Cœur d'Alenes and the outrages in Colorado will, if ever tried before an impartial court, render similar verdicts. It is a safe guess that two-thirds of the violence in Chicago during the past summer was instigated and paid for by interests allied to the corporations affected. During the conflict those employers have the ear of the press, but after the public has become imbued with the idea that a strike means violence by the strikers the slow, tedious process of investigation finally clears those in revolt. But the mischief is then done."



## JAPANESE CHEAP LABOR.

The American Federation of Labor, in session at San Francisco, adopted a resolution looking to exclusion from the United States of Japanese workmen. This action of the Federation is not surprising to those who have kept in touch with the labor movement on the Pacific Coast. For some time there has been in that part of the country an agitation against the present unrestricted immigration of Japanese. It had been claimed for a year or more that the influx of cheap labor Japs was becoming as great a menace to American labor as was the Chinese immigration of a quarter of a century ago. And those who have investigated the subject in California and other Pacific Coast States claim that the Japs are just as undesirable a material of which to make American citizens as the Chinese are or ever were. The Japs, it is said, are satisfied with a standard of living far below what a self-respecting American will accept; they will work for a wage upon which the poorest and most depressed American workman cannot maintain himself; they are apparently satisfied to live like rats in a hole instead of like human beings, and in every way are so objectionable from the American standpoint as are the Chinese coolies.

Of course it must be understood that the Japs against whom the Californians raise a cry are the very lowest of their race. They are not at all like the intelligent, neatly dressed and apparently prosperous Japanese who are seen upon the streets and at public gatherings in the cities of the East. It is, therefore, not an easy matter for those who have acquaintance only with this superior class of Japanese to appreciate the action of the American Federation of Labor. It is doubtful if the radical action taken by the Federation could have been secured by the exclusionists with the convention sitting anywhere else than on the Pacific Coast.

The agitation which finally resulted in the exclusion of the Chinese began in California, for the reason that the gates through which the hordes of coolie poured were naturally on the Pacific Coast. For the same reason

the people in that part of the country are the first to scent danger in the unrestricted immigration of the Japs.

For many years the anti-Chinese agitation was confined to the Pacific Coast, and the Mountain States and Territories; more than fifteen years elapsed between the first anti-Chinese demonstration upon the "Sand Lots" in San Francisco and the adoption by Congress of the Exclusion act. Undoubtedly action was delayed because of the prejudice engendered against the agitation throughout the rest of the country by the methods of Denis Kearney, for a long time leader of the "Sand Lotters."

The anti-Jap movement starts under more favorable auspices. The American Federation of Labor is a conservative body, composed of intelligent men from all parts of the country. The appointment of a committee by that body to secure and present to Congress a petition asking for the exclusion of a certain class of Japanese will cause the thoughtful and unprejudiced throughout the land to look into the question without delay. It does not necessarily follow, however, that the country at large will at once accept the view taken by the Federation. It is enough that the prestige of this conservative organization, representing more than 2,000,000 workmen, will secure a careful investigation of the whole matter by the people and by Congress.

## MODERN FAMILY.

"Where's Edythe?"

"She's up in her studio hand-painting a snow shovel."

"Where's Gladys?"

"In the library writin' poetry."

"Where's Clarice?"

"She's in the parlor playin' the piano."

"Where's Gwendoline?"

"Up in her boudoir curlin' her hair."

"And where's ma?"

"Maw? Oh, maw's down in the kitchen gettin' dinner for the bunch."

"Mamma, is it true that Mr. Millions squints?"

"I don't know; but I hope to goodness if he does he'll squint your way."



## WONDERS OF ELECTRICITY IN NEW YORK CITY.

### More Than 850,000 Horse-Power Now Required for Light, Power and Transit.

A great black cloud moved across the sky the other day and shut off the warm sunshine from New York City.

Pretty Fanny, sitting before a mirror and plaiting her brown tresses, looked up and pouted as the room grew dim.

Then she reached up her dimpled hand and turned on the electric light in a pearly bulb swinging from a tiny bronze statue of Silenus.

At almost the same moment hundreds of thousands of other New York hands were raised for the same purpose. The cloud passing between the sun and the earth caused about 2,500,000 electric lights to be turned on in New York, representing the electric equivalent of 250,000 horse-power an hour and in increased consumption of nearly 900 tons of coal.

Five hours of the cloud that made pretty Fanny pout meant an added expense of at least \$50,000 to the people of the city.

How few persons know anything about the prodigious development of electric power in the American metropolis, or have any conception of the immensity of the underground system of ducts and wires through which mighty currents of power are vibrating to move 2,000,000 passengers a day through the streets, to turn the wheels of factories or burst into radiance in millions of glass bulbs through filaments delicate as threads of silk.

Fifteen years ago, when the air was webbed with wires and cables hanging from tall wooden poles, there was something in the grotesque sight to stir the imagination. But since the Mayor of New York laid the axe to these poles, the mechanism through which electric power has been swiftly extended has been buried in the ground.

Since the day of tremendous pole chopping, with its attendant applause of the onlooking thousands, every system of the city travel has been harnessed to electricity and millions of

electric lights have been added to the metropolitan agencies of illumination.

There is to-day about 850,000 electric horse-power in use in New York. Four years ago, according to the National census, there was only 311,016 electric horse-power in use in the entire country.

Last year Prof. Severs, the consulting electrical engineer of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, estimated the whole electric resources of the city at 700,000 horse-power. This year the subway rapid transit system and the smaller additions incidental to the city's growth and transformation have, according to rough official calculations, made an increase of at least 150,000 horse-power. So that a total of 850,000 electric horse-power is a conservative estimate for New York.

In less than six years the city has issued permits for more than 2,800,000 incandescent lights and something like 36,000 arc lights. This takes no account of the lights installed in the preceding fifteen years, of which there is no official record, although it is known that the permit figures cover many re-installations of old lights.

Some faint idea of the network of electric currents that lies hidden under the streets may be gathered from the fact that the New York Edison Company has more than 269 miles of wires and cables in the city alone, besides 1,520 miles of circuits, including all the electric lighting companies, and 2,061 miles of telegraph and telephone wires and ducts, making a total mileage of 3,850 miles.

In many of the cables, within the space of three inches, there are 1,200 separate wires. The New York Telephone Company alone has 250,000 miles of copper wire buried in New York City. Taking the length of the separate wires, the total electric mileage of the city would reach around the world dozens of times.

A single New York company has more than 3,500,000 separate lights on its circuits.

The New York Telephone Company and the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, in a territory extending fifty miles from the New City Hall, have more than 225,000 separate stations. There are now more than 5,000 private telephone exchanges

in the city, with at least 60,000 connecting stations.

The copper buried under the streets of New York represents, it is believed, more than \$10,000,000. There are no reliable statistics on the subject, except that a careful estimate of the copper wires used in the Metropolitan Street Railway system alone places their total value at more than \$2,500,000.

It is safe to say, on the average basis of seven tons of coal to an electric horse-power, that the electricity used in New York requires an hourly consumption of not far from 3,000 tons of coal.

All this growth in one city within a quarter of a century, with the means of, perhaps, 200,000, additional electric horse-power already under construction.

The electric force employed in New York City at present can do in one day it is said, the work of more than 9,000 men in a whole year, measuring work by physical power.—New York World.

#### TRUSTS OF TO-DAY.

A trust of flour, a trust of wheat,  
A trust in bread, a trust in meat,  
A trust in sugar, a trust in salt,  
A trust in corn, a trust in malt,  
A trust in oil, a trust in gas,  
A trust in lumber, a trust in glass,  
A trust in ice, a trust in coal,  
A trust in silver, a trust in gold,  
A trust in coffee, a trust in milk,  
A trust in cotton, a trust in silk,  
A trust in clothing, a trust in hats,  
A trust in carpets, a trust in mats,  
A trust in whisky, a trust in tea,  
When from trust will man be free?  
A trust in tobacco, a trust in cigars,  
A trust in railway and electric cars,  
A trust in trunks, a trust in grips,  
A trust in steamboats, a trust in ships,  
A trust in plows, a trust in hoes,  
A trust in reapers, a trust with which  
man mows;  
A trust in tables, a trust in chairs,  
A trust in all man uses and wears;  
A trust in coffins, placed under the  
sod—  
A trust in everything but "God."

A word to the wise is not sufficient.  
He wants a thirty-day note.

#### AT THE TABLE

The years have sped since first I led  
You to the table, dear,  
And you sat over there alone  
And I sat smiling here.

A year or two flew past and you  
No longer sat alone.  
A little one was in your arms,  
Your darling and my own.

And then another year or so,  
And some one else was there;  
And Willie sat near me, you know,  
While Trottie claimed you care.

The years have sped since first I led  
You to the table, dear,  
And you looked queenly at the foot  
And I felt kingly here.

To-day, as I look down at you,  
On either side I see  
A row of hungry little ones  
All gazing up at me.

We've added leaves, one after one,  
And you are far away—  
Aye, thrice as far, my dear, as on  
That happy, happy day.

But though we sit so far apart—  
You there and I up here—  
Two rows of hearts from my fond  
heart  
Stretch down to you, my dear.

Thank God for every extra leaf  
The table holds to-day,  
And may we never know the grief  
Of putting one away.

"I'm a triple-plated, four-ply, infernally stupid ass," moaned the Socialist convert.

"What's the matter, old man?" asked his best friend.

"Why, during the campaign I got excited in a stump speech and declared no man could earn a million dollars honestly. Uncle Rich heard of it and left everything to charity."

"There's just one thing I want to say to you," began Mrs. Acrid as her better half stumbled into the room at 3 A. M.

"Just one, Maria?" queried he, solicitously, "ain't you a-feelin' well?"



## GOOD UNION MEN.

Will labor ever learn to organize first and strike afterwards, instead of striking first and organizing afterwards?

This is the lesson taught by the recent strike of the meat packers of Chicago. It is not true that the loss of that strike proved the weakness of organized labor. On the contrary, it proved the weakness of unorganized labor, even when heroically assisted by trade unionism.

It is not true that the meat packers were organized. Their unionism was not worthy of the name. A man is not a union man because he joined the union last night.

A mob of men, with union cards on which the ink is still wet, is not a union any more than a pile of bricks is a house.

Good union men cannot be made "while you wait." Military men say it takes three years in the field to make a soldier.

When Oliver Cromwell set out to thrash King Charles, he took a body of men and drilled them until no army on earth could defeat them. Then he went on strike against King Charles, and the king lost the strike and his head to boot.

When "Mad Anthony" Wayne set out to thrash the Indians in Pennsylvania he took a body of men out into the forest, and kept them there for six months. When he had them tougher than hemlock and keener than wildcats, he led them against the Indians and swept their villages off the map.

The day has gone by when a strike could be won by a crowd and a half dozen fist in the air. Numbers alone won't help you win a strike any more than putting on six pair of trousers will help you win a foot race.

What can you expect of a union that can't get twenty members to a business meeting?

What can you expect of a union when it is like pulling teeth to collect dues?

What can you expect of a union when the five or six members who understand unionism don't care enough about it to explain it to others, and when the others don't care enough about it to listen to it?

What can you expect of a union when the rank and file sit in the wagon and expect the officers of the union to pull them up the hill of prosperity?

Unionism is a big subject. We have been studying it for years, and we don't know it all yet. But one fact we are sure of is this—the cure for weak unionism is strong unionism.

In every case during the past year, in Chicago and Colorado especially, the men who went on strike were practically unorganized men. They were Italians and Huns and Poles who knew little or nothing of unionism until after their strikes began.

The wages of the meat strikers and of the Colorado miners were being forced down to the point of chattel slavery. The men cried out in their misery and the trade union organizers sprang to help them.

It was non-unionism that brought the Chicago and Colorado workers down to less than \$7 a week. Don't forget that. It was unionism that tried to pull them up. Don't forget that.

If the crude mass of untrained labor, weighted down by rascally politicians, and a horde of scabs, could not be lifted up by the level of unionism, don't blame the heroic few who tried to do the job.

A strike should always be a last resort. It is as necessary to have it in reserve as a revolver in the Philippines; but it is always a gun that shoots at both ends.

If a body of wage earners is being unfairly treated, it should begin to prepare for a strike. It should close up its ranks and begin to hold educational meetings. It should raise its dues and pile up a strike fund.

It should hire the best lawyers in the city. In industrial battles lawyers are like cannon. You can't fight without them, and the bigger your guns are the better.

You should get ready, and then wait for the best time. What union can hope to win when there is an army of unemployed outside the factory door?

There is no better motto for a labor union than the motto of the Roman general Fabius: "Be patient until the proper time comes, and when you strike, strike hard."

During the past year the unions in

the building trades in New York City have almost wrecked themselves by ordering a series of half-baked strikes.

How can a trade union hope to win public sympathy when it floundered into a strike with tainted leaders and an empty treasury? This is the question which the labor press must keep before the unions.

The ideal union is the one which secures the highest wages and the shortest day by the fewest strikes.

A leader who keeps his union always on the firing line is a wrecker. His aim is sure to be either glory or boodles, and not the welfare of his union.

Our great work is to build up the unions. When a union is so strong that it commands the respect of the politicians and the newspapers and the general public, it will also command the respect of its employers.

We all need to have a larger idea of what a union should be. As long as thousands of men are not willing to pay more than \$6 a year to their union they may expect it to be a cheap and shoddy affair.

A trade union is not a raffle, where you put in ten cents and hope to get a gold watch. It is a business organization, which gives you back value for all that you put in.

Everything worth while takes time and money. You can't educate the masses by saying "Hurrah, boys!" To unionize the working people is, as Carlyle said, the greatest task in the world.

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Of all the bores I've ever seen  
On this terrestrial ball,  
The very finest is, I ween,  
The Man Who Knows It All.

And even him I might endure  
With patience, I suppose,  
But when he meets me, he is sure  
To tell me all he knows!

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"Gracious, my dear," said the first society belle spitefully, "I trust you're not ill! You look so much older to-night."

"Do I, dear?" the other replied sweetly. "I feel quite well. And you—how wonderfully improved you are! You look positively young!"

## THE TRUE UNION WOMEN.

### Some Sound Advice to Wives and Daughters of Union Men.

When a man marries he generally tries to the best of his ability to make his home pleasant and comfortable for the girl who has consented to share her lot with him.

And no woman ought to consider her husband's interest first.

If a woman has a husband who is a candidate for some office on a political ticket do we hear her singing the praise of his opponent? Why, even if she didn't know the difference between the political parties and an example in algebra, she would swear by it because her husband does.

But when a man belongs to a union, the greatest and only protection a workingman has, how many wives uphold him? When there is an extra assessment to aid some strike, she will say (as a rule): "Let them take care of themselves. You are not one of them, and why should you help them? I need that small amount myself; I want to buy a new waist."

But listen. The husband will say: "If ever I am on a strike these men will help me."

The wife answers: "But you may never go on a strike; there is all your money gone."

Such a woman might be talked to till a man turned to stone and she'd never understand. She does not want to, and when a person does not want to understand they are worse than those who can't.

A man comes home and says to his wife: "My dear, when you go into a store to buy anything, always ask for goods with the union label on them, as that will insure us the fact that we are not buying penitentiary-made goods."

The wife smiles very sweetly, and says she will, and the very next day goes into an unfair house and buys goods that the salesman tells her are not made by union workmen.

Now, what are union men going to do in their fight for justice when their wives, who have promised to be a helpmate to them will tear down what they have built up? Even if the union men do buy and demand union-made goods, where they spend one



dollar their wives and daughters spend fifty.

What the country wants and needs are union wives and union daughters.

Where women have come to the front haven't they always won? Who can fight and win against a woman who is a woman?

Can't the women see that where the husband received two dollars a day before unions were formed, they now receive three dollars.

Won't they understand every time they buy non-union made articles they weaken their husband's cause and help their industrial enemies?

The old saying: "Men must work and women must weep," has gone out of style. There is very little use for the weeping, clinging woman who is not afraid to hold up her hands and say, "I demand the rights that belong to me and mine."

Oh, women—sisters! Wake up, before it is too late. When women will stand side by side with the men in their struggles the men are strengthened; and women should consider, who are the men fighting for if not for them? If a man cared nothing for his family would he care how much money he earned as long as he was provided for?

"When I was a boy," remarked T. E. Ryan, of Waukesha, as he caught sight of some old patriarch who sent him into the retrospective mood, "I went into the Circuit Court room in Madison where George B. Smith and I. S. Sloan, two of the greatest lawyers of their day, were trying a case as opponents. Mr. Sloan had a habit of puncturing his address to the court with the expression, 'Your Honor, I have an idea.' The case had been dragging its weary length through the hours of a warm summer day, when Mr. Sloan said: 'Your Honor, I have an idea——'"

"Mr. Smith sprang to his feet, assumed a dignified position, and with all the solemnity imaginable, said:

"May it please the court, I move that a writ of habeas corpus be issued by this court immediately to take the learned gentleman's idea out of solitary confinement."

"The judge smiled, the lawyer laughed, the spectators burst forth in a round of applause, and Mr. Sloan was effectively squelched."

## "OUR BRAVE MASSACHUSETTS' BOYS."

By James J. Hickey.

Gone, but not forgotten, the heroes of Ninety-eight,  
Who in the Spanish-American war died for the old Bay State.  
The Second Massachusetts boys done their duty nobly and grand,  
In the trenches, with the Regulars, they made a gallant stand.  
'Twas the first time in real battle they ever faced the foe,  
At the word from their commander in the thickest they did go.  
Within close range of the enemy's fire, for none but brave men would,  
Not one man faltered there as on the firing line they stood.

Chorus.

So remember the boys who volunteered to enlist,  
And died for their country we will forever miss.  
We can read on history's page, and hear from many a venerable sage,  
Of the valor of our Massachusetts boys.

The Ninth, tho' they done no fighting, went where duty did call,  
For deadly fever thinned their ranks down more than the Mauser ball.  
Of a regiment twelve hundred strong, that went to Cuba's shore,  
But few came back in health—many departed forevermore.  
The Sixth, too, on another Isle, done some fighting with the foe—  
The First, Fifth and Eighth were ready, and the Naval Brigade also.  
So let us honor and respect, regardless of color and creed,  
Our brave Massachusetts boys who responded to our country's need.

Chorus.

So remember the boys who volunteered to enlist,  
And died for their country we will forever miss.  
We can read on history's page, and hear from many a venerable sage,  
Of the valor of our brave Massachusetts boys.

## A ROSY OUTLOOK FOR UNIONISTS

By A. P. Bloomer.

There is no more encouraging sign than the growth of the trade union sentiment among all classes and conditions of toilers; and not among workingmen alone, but in all classes. To be known as a "scab" brings to the one known to bear that term of reproach the contempt of all with whom he comes in contact. Notwithstanding the organized warfare being made by capital in all lines of business, under the demand for the "open shop"—which means the "scab" shop all the time, and is intended so to mean—there is not a trade union which is not growing in membership every year, while occupations are being organized into unions that had never been thought capable of being so organized.

The habit of thinking for themselves is being developed among workingmen, and their thought is taking the form of figuring how best to make the right of suffrage useful to them. There is daily getting to be less blind adherence to political parties and more disposition shown to ask the question, "What does the victory of either of the great political parties mean to me and my interests?" The public acts of candidates for political office are being more closely inquired into, with a view to rewarding or punishing them, according as they have been friendly or inimical. The votes of legislators, in Congress and in State legislatures, with regard to their friendliness or unfriendliness to labor, are being more closely watched than ever before, with organizations to inform the immediate constituents of the legislator of the position he has taken on legislation affecting the interests of workingmen. While the daily newspapers are, as a rule, unfriendly to the cause of labor, multitudes of labor papers in all sections of the land have sprung up to give the facts of labor matters and to undo the harm of the misrepresentations and suppressions of fact of the "plutocratic press," and though many of them have a hard struggle for existence and are unable to make the expenditures necessary to properly gather and set forth the news, there is a manifest improvement in both the

support given the labor press and the fullness and completeness with which it covers the field of labor. The daily press is also growing fairer in its statements of the facts of great labor troubles, with a few infamous examples to the contrary, and the outrages of the military in Colorado and the bad faith of the beef packers in Chicago and other points in the West are so well understood that they are held in abhorrence by all classes except those who desire the defeat of labor unions by any possible means. All that is needed to right the wrongs of the working men and women of the country is a thorough understanding of what those rights and wrongs are. A much smaller understanding of the evils and horrors of human slavery was sufficient to array all mankind against it, and they who were most clamorous for their right to hold slaves forty years ago would fight equally as hard against the restoration of slavery as they then fought against its abolition. Mankind, as a whole, is fair-minded, and all that is necessary to have any wrong righted is to have it known and understood.

The growth of labor from the time when all labor meant slavery is a most interesting story. The most intelligent emancipated themselves first—namely, the members of the learned professions; for in the Middle Ages the lawyer, the doctor, the schoolmaster, the clergyman, were to all intents and purposes, as fully the slaves of the feudal lord, to whom they were attached, as ever the African was to the slave owner of the Carolinas. Knowledge enabled these to break their bond first, and with their emancipation they became, not the advocates of their fellow-slaves of lower degree, but their oppressors, assisting in tightening the bonds by which they were held. It was not the slaveholder who abolished slavery; it was the disinterested men of the North, who had been brought to realize its horrors and injustice. It is said, with possibly some show of truth, that the Northern man did not become an abolitionist until slavery had proven unprofitable in the North, after a hundred years of experiment; for there were slaves in every State in the Union in 1830, with one exception. But that makes for nothing in our argument that mankind will

right all wrongs, surely, as soon as they are understood.

It is the hardest thing in the world to convince a man that that thing is to his interest which appears at first glance to be against his interests. Rarely will he look below the surface. Low wages are never to the advantage of the employer if he has competition, for his competitors can produce as cheaply as he, and the only ones who are apparently advantaged are the community at large, the consumers, who are in turn and to a great extent disadvantaged by the smaller amount of money which the workingman, the foundation on which the whole fabric stands, will have to spend and thus keep in circulation. If any be permanently advantaged by low wages it is the comparatively small class who live on the interest of their money, not invested, but lent.

It has been said, as an illustration of how completely the entire community is dependent upon the workingman and his wages, that if in some city there could be made an arrangement that no workingman nor his family would spend one cent for the barest necessities of life, in less than three months business would be so tied up for want of the workingman's money that no business man could continue. The truth of this statement was proven in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania in 1902, when all business was discontinued because the miners, having no wages, spent no money.

If there is anything discouraging in the recent growth of unionism it is its too rapid growth. There is so much to know about true unionism, and so much time is necessary to a proper appreciation of its advantages, to acquire a love for it second to nothing with which we are connected, that if there is anything to fear it is the almost phenomenal growth of unionism. The rise and fall of the Knights of Labor is too recent not to be a warning. It is true that trade unionism does not make the mistake of combining all sorts of trades and employments in one organization, as did the Knights of Labor, but keeps them separate, to legislate each trade for itself according to the needs and circumstances connected with it. But there is often a desire on the part of new

unionists to "go on a strike" before half organized, and before a proper appreciation of unionism has been engendered, to be cast down, disheartened and defeated before the time when the experienced unionists really begin to fight—and go back to work, conquered, with a feeling that unionism is a failure.

The true unionist values his membership in his union as he does his honor. Such is his contempt and hatred for the "scab" that if given the choice between a term in the penitentiary or to be branded as a traitor to his union, he would as willingly accept the former as the latter, and would prefer six feet by two of Mother Earth to either. It is his religion; as dear as wife and children, and dearer than aught else—the one thing which he will not consent to give up, not alone from fear of the contempt of his fellows, but because of his love for the union itself. This feeling should be bred into the new unionist before he attempts to do battle in defense of principles which he as yet but half understands.

The prospects of unionism are rosy. Never have they been brighter, never so full of promise. But there must be conservatism until education has accomplished its work. Especially is this necessary with occupations requiring but a slight degree of skill or a brief apprenticeship, where strikers' places can be filled, after a fashion at least, by those who have never been employed at such work. Trade unionists need to be prudent as well as brave, ever working in the interest of all unionists, and victory must be theirs.

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"Are you the 'Answers to Correspondents' man?" inquired the dyspeptic looking caller.

"I am," replied the gentleman addressed. "What can I do for you?"

"Firstly, what will dissolve a chunk of lead in the human stomach? Secondly, won't you please refrain from publishing recipes for plum pudding hereafter?"

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"Do you keep typewriter ribbons?" asked the man in the department store.

"Yes," said the saleslady; "is she a blonde or a brunette?"



## TAUGHT BY HISTORY.

Reflection, and plenty of it, is absolutely necessary before undertaking anything; but, once your mind is made up, you should strike to such purpose that all obstacles fall to pieces before you. There are only two means of strength in this world—prudence and patience.” So wrote Hector Berlioz to music students, and his statements apply with equal force to the worker in any trade or art. The workingmen in days gone by reflected and considered for a long while how to improve their low estate and unhappy lot, and reached the conclusion that by uniting they could secure reforms not otherwise obtainable. Thereby resulted the trade unions. The monopolists have always antagonized the workingmen’s unions, recognizing that their power would wrest control of government and business from the polyglots. The small fry, who have a strenuous desire to be recognized and saluted as millionaires, and have nothing whatever to back up their fallacious pretensions, are siding with the wealthy—like bats in the daylight, blind to their own interests. Occasionally one of these nonentities will oppose unionism just to be different, or to be contrary, or through dense ignorance, or to be original (this kind of creature thinks the vapid arguments he advances are quite new). The teachings of the history of political economy are lost on these specimens of humanity. Any history that disagrees with their ideas is radically wrong and, of course, does not apply to the present condition. These are they that cannot be convinced—certainly not until their prejudice has been overcome. “Come let us reason together.” The workingman is always ready to talk it over and willing to listen to objections raised as well as to advance his own cause.

That the teachings of history point to trade unions as a humanitarian movement is proved by the constant and regular increase of the ranks of organized labor. The teachings of experience to the workingman point unmistakably to the value and necessity of combining action. Having learned this, the workingman is now putting forth his best efforts to

achieve success, and he is bound to win. Our principal need is to prove our cause and enlist aid from the justice-loving people of our land. A vigorous propaganda is required to do this, and every man should do his share. Talk it over with the next man you see and convince him that our cause is just. Having convinced him, enlist his assistance to do as you are doing. “Go thou and do likewise.”

## WHAT IS THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK?

It is a national pleasure ground, occupying the extreme northwestern corner of Wyoming, as well as small portions of Montana and Idaho, and was set apart by act of Congress in 1872 for benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States. The original tract covered an area of 3,575 square miles, but to this has been added in recent years a forest reservation of 2,000 square miles on the south and east, making a total area considerably greater than the State of Connecticut.

The central portion of the park is a volcanic plateau, having an average elevation of 8,000 feet above the sea, surrounded by snow-clad mountains, rising from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the general level. This entire region, containing some of the most magnificent scenery in the world, has been the scene of remarkable volcanic activity within recent geologic times, and abounds in geysers, boiling springs, waterfalls, lakes, rivers, terrace formations, deep canons, obsidian cliffs, petrified trees and sulphur hills.

An attempt has been made to make the park a vast game preserve, and great numbers of wild animals, including bisons, elk, deer, antelopes, bighorn sheep and bears, are sheltered within its precincts. Shooting is forbidden at all times, but fishing is freely allowed. The park is under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, and two companies of United States cavalry are stationed there to protect the forests and natural curiosities. It is open to visitors throughout the entire year.

When an attorney offers to settle—listen.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Letters of interest to the craft for this department must be briefly written on but one side of the paper, and must reach this office prior to the 9th of the month, otherwise it cannot be inserted before the next issue. The right of revision or rejection is reserved by the Editor.

### FROM BOSTON.

Boston, Dec. 29, 1904.

Editor of Journal:

It has been a long time since Local 95 has been heard from in our Journal, and as I have been elected as press agent I will try and acquaint our members with what is transpiring here. At our last meeting we held our election of local officers, and the following members were elected to govern the local for the ensuing year: Wm. H. Burns, President; E. C. Betterley, Vice-President; M. L. Heeger, Recording Secretary; A. C. Langlois, Financial Secretary; J. Creighton, Treasurer, and "Happy Jack" Bassett to guard the door and keep all persons from getting in the hall that don't belong there. Bro. George Lever, our retiring President, was nominated again to serve as President, but he declined, as he thought after serving two terms it would be better to let some other brother wield the gavel for a while, and it fell to the lot of Billy Burns. I must not forget to mention our trustees, as they are fully capable in regard to auditing the books and knowing whether the financial officers are doing right or not. They are John McMurrer, Tom Kay and Billy Handrahan. Tom Kay is leading a Christian life now, having taken the pledge, and is a great attendant at revival meetings. John McMurrer for the past few months, up till a few weeks ago, had been acting as sexton of a church, but as he liked the buff wheel he concluded to resign from sexton and again don the old uniform which he had been in the habit of wearing. Billy Handrahan has been all summer and fall trying to educate many of our members with whom he came in contact by expounding questions of economics to them. So you can see that the funds and other property of the local will be guarded by a good board of trustees. So much for our officers.

One thing that I would like to advertise is that our sixth annual ball will be held Friday, February 17, 1905, and as we have always made a great success, I think it will be the same this time; but, nevertheless, every member must work as one by trying to dispose of tickets and taking part in the preliminary arrangements. Don't think the work must be left in the hands of a few, and they are the only ones to reap the benefit, because such is not the case. Every member should work faithfully, and then when it is over, and final reports are made, they can see what a nice sum of money our treasury will gain, and then should a day of adversity arrive we will be able to tide it over. I hope and trust that every member will try and do his best and we will surely succeed; otherwise it will be a failure.

Now, before closing, brothers, I would like to say something in regard to what a great many members done last month—that is voting on the referendum. I feel that each and every member who took the time and trouble to vote on those questions done so honestly and as their conscience dictated, and that they will agree to abide by the result, whatever the outcome will be; but as for those who did not bother their heads to go to the meeting and vote on laws which they had a chance to make or strike out, I hope they, at least, will not in the future, when they find these laws not to their liking raise a hue and cry, and say the International Union and officers are no good, and other such stuff, but instead will swallow their little pill and keep mum. That is the beauty and power of the referendum, by letting the individual members have a voice on what laws are to be made whereby they will be governed; but many members do not realize the importance of it, and they must be educated. No doubt some members in the future will condemn our International officers, but I can honestly say

that those who will do the condemning will not be the ones who took the trouble to vote, as they realized they were voting on government, and they know that all officers are merely servants, and they must obey the laws that were made by the members all over the country. The referendum must always be maintained, not only in our union, but we must go further, and have it in our municipal, State and Federal elections, and the sooner the workingmen get educated to it the better for themselves.

Well, brothers, as I think I have already taken too much space in our Journal to express my personal opinions, I remain, with best wishes to all,

Fraternally yours,

FELIX McDONOUGH.

FROM HAMILTON, O.

Editor of Journal:

Kindly publish the continuation of my article from January issue.

### The Present "System."

Question—What is wealth? Answer—Everything that supplies the wants of man and ministers in any way to his comfort and enjoyment.

Question—Whence is wealth derived? Answer—From labor usefully employed upon natural objects.

Question—Give instances of labor usefully employed. Answer—Plowing, sowing, spinning, weaving, etc.

Question—Give instances of useless employment of labor. Answer—Digging a pit for the purpose of filling it up again; making a road that leads no where; supporting people in absolute idleness by presenting them with food and clothing for doing nothing, etc.

Question—What do we mean when we say that an article has value? Answer—That it is useful or agreeable to human beings.

Question—When is an article said to have an "exchange value" in addition to its usefulness or use value? Answer—When it embodies a certain amount of socially useful labor.

Question—Are the two sorts of value ever identical? Answer—They cannot be compared at all.

Question—Explain by an instance what you mean by this. Answer—The hunger of a starving man who enters

a baker's shop does not effect the exchange value of a loaf, which is measured by the amount of labor which has been expended in making and baking it.

Question—What is its use value to him? Answer—Its use value is infinitely great, as it is a question of life and death with him to obtain it.

Question—What is its use value to another man? Answer—Its use value is nothing at all to a turtle-fed gourmand, sick already with excessive eating, but its exchange value remains the same in all cases.

Question—Is there no exception to this rule? Answer—If the baker has a monopoly of baking, and no other loaves are anywhere obtainable, he can charge a much higher price than the amount of his expended labor entitles him to demand.

Question—Is this often done? Answer—Every monopolist does it, as a matter of course.

Question—Who are the chief monopolists? Answer—There are two great classes—the landlord monopolizes the land and the capitalist the machinery.

Question—What is capital? Answer—Capital is the result of past labor devoted to present production—machinery and factories, for example.

Question—How does the landlord secure his profit? Answer—By extorting from the laborer a share of all that he produces, under threat of excluding him from the land.

Question—How does the capitalist act? Answer—He extorts from those who laborers who are excluded from the land a share of all they produce, under threat of withholding from them the elements of production, and thus refusing to let them work at all.

Question—On what terms does the capitalist allow the laborers to work? Answer—The capitalist agrees to return to them as wages a quarter of what they have produced by their work, keeping the remaining three-quarters for himself and his class.

Question—What is this system called? Answer—The capitalist system.

Question—What is it that regulates the amount returned to the laborer? Answer—The amount that is necessary to keep him and his family alive.

Question—Why do the capitalists care to keep them alive? Answer—



Because capital without labor is helpless.

Question — How is this amount settled? Answer — By competition among the laborers and the higgling of the labor market.

Question—Is it invariable? Answer —It varies with all the variations of trade and locality, and the different degrees of skill of the different labors, and it constantly tends to a bare subsistence for the mass of laborers.

Question—By what name is this law known? By the iron law of wages.

Question—How can it be proved? Answer—By reckoning the amount of the food and clothing consumed by those who produce them.

Question—Is there any independent testimony to its truth? Answer—The witness of all doctors who have studied the subject.

Question—What evidence do they give upon it? Answer—They declare that diseases arising from insufficient nourishment are constantly present throughout the laboring classes, and that the poor are permanently afflicted with one disease—starvation.

Question—What remedy to this do Socialists propose? Answer—Simply that the laboring classes should become their own employers.

Question—What effect would this have? Answer—The classes who live in idleness on the fruits of labor of other people would be improved off the face of the earth—every one being obliged to take his share of honest work.

Question — On what compulsion? Answer—The alternative of starvation would stare them in the face as soon as the laborer ceased to supply them with food, clothing, shelter and luxuries.

Question—Are not the upper classes useful as organizers of labor? Answer—Those who organize labor are always worthy of their hire, though the hire may be fixed too high at present; but it is only that the absolutely idle, and those who work, however hard it may be, consist in perfecting and organizing the arrangement for plundering the laborers of their reward, who are simply the enemies of the workers.

Question—Are shareholders in companies, for instance, useful in organizing labor? Answer—As a rule they

employ others to organize labor, and the work of the companies would go on just as well if the shareholders disappeared.

The next article will be "Production and Surplus."

THOMAS IVEY,  
Local 43, Hamilton, O.

#### FROM CLEVELAND, O.

Editor of Journal:

We again write to the Journal to let the membership at large know as to what is going on in Cleveland and its vicinity. The members of Local 3, as well as to the other locals in the city, have a plan whereby they are now acting of getting their friends, such as saloon keepers and brewery men, to use nothing but strictly union-made brass goods, and each and every member of the locals, as well as the business agent, Bro. Curley, are visiting the saloon keepers, etc., in this vicinity, and as a result each and every one of them has given a pledge to use none but union-made brass goods. The brewers have also promised our business agent, at conferences held, that our request will be granted when they are furnishing any saloons owned or controlled by them, or in purchasing any goods to be used in their breweries, and that the same shall be made in union shops with the firms using our label. Since we have started this move we have been successful in getting three shops to use our label. The wood workers and sheet metal workers are working on the same lines in order to make this a success. We believe this to be of interest to our members in all other districts, as well as District No. 6, and think if other districts will pursue the same tactics they will be successful in organizing other brass shops that previously they were unable to do. Myself and members of the United Trades and Labor Council are after the Waterbury Watch Company's goods. We are driving them out of the market, as well as other unfair goods handled by the merchants of Cleveland.

On January 28 Local 3 is going to give its fifteenth annual dance, and members, as well as the committee who have it in charge, are making every effort to deserve success. The

following are a few of the prizes we have secured from the manufacturers: Steel range, from Frankie Manufacturing Company; brass bed, from Forest City Bed Company;; diamond pin, watch and chain, and other articles too numerous to mention. Members of Local 3, with the other locals, are assured of one of the greatest times at a dance ever held by this local.

Let us inform our friends at large that the Glauber Brass Company is beginning to "squeal" as they feel the effects of a boycott that is being pushed vigorously; this firm tried to rob our members of the nine-hour workday. And, brothers, keep informing the journeymen plumbers of this unfair concern, and by so doing we will have them whipped again into line, and force them to realize that it is poor policy to rob intelligent workmen of their lawful rights.

The next thing on the programme we are figuring on is toward giving another summer outing, as our last one to Niagara Falls was a success, both financially and socially. We would be pleased to hear from the other locals in the surroundings, such as Toledo, Detroit, Buffalo, Erie, London, Ont., to make and hold this centrally, so as we can participate in one grand outing.

Faternally yours,

J. W. SMITH.

#### UNIONISM AND SOCIALISM.

Editor of Journal:

The purposes of the labor unions are included in the demands of the Socialists. The unions propose to shorten the day of labor, to increase the returns of labor, and to provide for all workers within their organizations.

Socialism seeks to do the same things. The unions attempt to secure these things by organization of the trades by means of the strike and by the use of their power as a force in politics.

Socialism goes directly to the civil authority and attempts by the union of all workmen to take possession of the power of the State and of the means of production, and to jointly administer the joint affairs of all the people, including the organization of industry, and through the political power

of the workmen shorten the working day, increase the returns of labor to the utmost limit, as well as provide an opportunity for securing such employment and such returns for the labor of all mankind.

The unions have been and are able to greatly benefit the workers in all lines of employment where the workers are limited in number, where practically all the workers in such an industry are members of the union, and where the trade is one in which the employers are able to improve the conditions under which the workers toil; but if the workers are large in number and widely scattered, effective organization is made very difficult. If a large number of workers in the same trade are outside of the organization, and are ready to make terms individually with their employer, the men in the organization are continually defeated by those without, or if the employees are so engaged that they are barely earning living and are able to improve the conditions of their business a strike could ruin the employers without improving the conditions of the workers themselves.

All of those trades which require unusual skill are better able to secure advantages through labor unions than those engaged in common labor, because special skill limits the number, makes possible a complete organization, and such workers are usually engaged in employments which are themselves more profitable.

Therefore, Socialism is the outcome of centuries of the agitation which has given us the great organizations of labor, and the triumph of Socialism will enlarge the scope, perfect the organizations, and make them the political and economic masters of the world.

B. VICBERINSK,  
Metal Polishers' Local 10.

Trades unions have suffered many rebuffs and defeats in the past, but have never been entirely routed and never will be. After each defeat we rise up stronger and better than ever. Defeat always brings experience, which is always heeded. Result, better laws and more careful, conservative leaders and final success.—Cigar Makers' Journal.

## FROM PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor of Journal:

Having read with admiration the account of our sister Silverworkers' Local 282, and their doings. I about came to the conclusion that we also should be heard from, as we are not very wont to go to the press with our doings. We believe in the old adage, "work hard and say nothing." Nevertheless, I cannot let such an important event pass unnoticed as we had at our new headquarters on January 12. One event which I make particular mention of was we were honored by a visit of our District National Vice-President, Bro. Robert Bright, whose cheery and bright remarks were encouraging to all, and was the direct means of procuring four additional members who were present as visitors. He also spoke on questions which were troubling us, and enlightened us very much. We secured his promise to attend our future meetings, which means to Local 305 a new lease in life. He also installed our newly elected officers in public, which was very impressive to us all. I can further state that regardless of all the talk we hear from the dissatisfied one, and the great pressure that is being brought to bear on our local from outside sources, that we are here to stay with that grand and honorable body that gave us life and birth, namely, the M. P., B. P., B. M., B. & S. W. I. U. of N. A. We have listened patiently to all the hot air circulars and letters that is being sent broadcast throughout the country, and have consigned them to the proper place, and would state further, we admire the stand of Local 282, and we can be relied to be with her at all times.

My reasons for writing this letter is mainly to show what splendid progress we are making. On January 12 we met at our new headquarters, which we celebrated with an old-fashioned Pennsylvania house warming. Of course, there was singing, dancing, smoking, drinking, whistling and talking—both vocal and machine talking. There was presentations of gavels, etc., which went to make a very pleasant evening.

The prettiest ceremony which I have had the pleasure to witness for some

time was the presentation of a very handsome gavel. Promptly at 10 p. m. Bro. Cullen, the retiring President, called for order, and requested Bro. Palfryman to bring in the presents. He did so, and in a few well chosen remarks Bro. Cullen presented Bro. Bender, the newly elected President, with his emblem of office. Shortly following this, as a satire on the above, Bro. Featherstone brought forward a huge mallet and presented the same to Bro. Bender, who immediately knocked a spigot in the keg of happy liquid. Bro. Beck then presented all present with a ham sandwich; Bro. Cox carried around the mustard and dished it out with a fork. Bro. Burkowirtz commenced to cut up the pickles and presented all hands with some; Bro. Hunt followed him up with a plate of rich, creamy cheese; Bro. Clark then proceeded to wind up his talking machine, which gave forth some very pretty melodies, notably, the transformation scene of Dr. Jerkyl and Mr. Hyde. Not to be outdone, Bro. Palfryman got his work in with his talking machine also, which demonstrated the improvement made on machines of such a nature. The star feature of the evening was the sweet and pretty dialogue given by our most highly honored and respected Secretary, Bro. Wm. Dickerson. The piece was a very touching verbal demonstration of the dark days of '61, when the boys in blue fought for that which we, as workingmen, should fight for now; not in the same manner as then, but for concentration of our forces into one body. When one hears the recitation of the "Drummer Boy of Shilo," as given by Bro. Dickerson, those dissatisfied ones should stop and think.

In conclusion, let me say again, we are still here, and intend to remain here; and further still, I may state without contradiction, that we are the richest local in this city to-day. You will hear from us again in the near future. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space in the columns of the Journal,

I beg to remain,

BENDER.

The poor may be always with us,  
but the miser is closer.



## FROM TOLEDO, O.

Editor of Journal:

As Local 2 has honored me with the title of Statistician, I will attempt a small article for the Journal. Local 2 has had several good years, with all members working nearly full time, and also found room for some of the traveling members during the summer months, and the prospects for the coming year looks very bright. A new industry for Toledo, the Talk-o-Phone Company, has during the past year been increasing their works, thereby increasing Local No. 2 in membership from 75 to 100 members in good standing, which, with the exception of three, are all of the craft in the city, and those two or three are only polishers on suspicion, and can only find work at the Toledo Stove Foundry, where no self-respecting workman will work more than one week.

—Toledo is thoroughly organized in most crafts, and especially as to polishers, buffers and brass workers, there being two locals here—Local 2 being the former and Local 39 being brass workers. The minimum wages for buffers is \$2.50 for nine hours day work, \$2.75 ten hours day work, and \$3 for nine hours piece work being the maximum. All other shops pay \$2.75 and \$3 for ten hours day work. All polishers get \$3 day work and \$3.50 piece work, and I am glad to say all the newer factories, such as the Talk-o-Phone, the Pope Motor Car and the Union Fire Arms Company, are all day work shops; also two chandelier factories. All of the above firms show signs of an increase in their production. We have but two agreements with firms in the city, which are the chandelier works, and are not asking for any agreements, but will accept any when offered, and I can state for Local 2 that we do not believe in quibbling over any agreements or for recognition of the union, as recent occurrences in the city with the laundry workers (which was already generally known) has most conclusively shown that agreements with manufacturers means nothing when made with employees, and can be broken by manufacturers without loss of honor, as all sense of honor is generally laid aside on going into business. The factories

which we have no agreement with are really the best, as some insignificant part of an agreement is not pointed to on every possible occasion as being broken by some member. We have every one of our craft in the other shops, which is better than any agreement, and the bosses can claim open shops, or that they won't recognize the union, or any other claim they wish. We won't dispute them, for we have the men at work in the shops, and every one has a clear card, and we know whether the polishing is open or shut, and can make them recognize the union whenever we want to, and for that reason we have had no trouble since 1896, and since that time have increased our pay in the old shops, shortened our hours in some, and got a couple of factories where no union men were allowed prior to four years ago, and nearly doubled their pay to the same men. The polishers of Toledo are recognized as the most progressive union in the city, and is generally looked up to by other unions, and it is very well known that we never look for trouble, but are always ready to meet it when it comes. We have a good constitution, patterned from the International, and endeavor to live up to it.

Now, my private advice to all union men is not to quibble over an agreement with any one, but get our men in the factories at any cost, even if you have to sign an individual agreement, as I do not believe it to be dishonorable to break a contract with any manufacturer who is dishonorable enough to want a separate contract with each man. Don't have a brass band to advertise your business to the bosses, but go quietly to work to get the men first, and all things will follow. Hoping all locals have as little trouble and as good prospects as Local 2, I am,

Fraternally yours,

F. B. MATZ,  
Local 2.

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Henry VIII. had just executed another wife. "It's unpleasant," he remarked to Cardinal Wolsey, "but it is cheaper to buy funerals than pay alimony." And he went to dress for the wedding.

## FROM CLEVELAND, O.

Cleveland, Jan. 10, 1905.

Editor of Journal:

We write to let the members of our organization know what the brass workers, members of Local 19, are doing and how they are getting along.

First of all, we are pushing our label, acting jointly with the other locals in District No. 6. We have the support of every saloon keeper in Cleveland, also of every member of the State Liquor Dealers' Association; the wood workers and the sheet metal workers are also working on the same lines as we are. Every member of the different locals and our District Organizer, Bro. Curley, are hustling to beat the band on the label question. As a result we are meeting with the best of success, if there is anything in the promises of the different brewery managers, which we have every reason to believe there is. There will be none but union-made brass goods used by them in the future, both in their saloons and breweries. Those breweries not keeping their word in regard to using union-made brass goods will find that we are not only going to refuse to purchase their goods, but we are going to ask all other members of organized labor to leave their brew alone. But the way things are going we do not think such action will be necessary.

The plumbers are doing everything in their power to help us put the unfair firm—Glauber Brass—out of business, and if they insist on holding to their slave driver and tyrant, Harry Leddon, who believes in working girls and women in their foundry ten hours a day, why then they have got to suffer the consequences. The sooner they get rid of Harry Leddon the quicker they will be on the road to have their troubles settled.

The Monarch Brass Works of this city, as predicted some time ago, is coming to the front as one of the leading plumbing supply shops, not only in Cleveland, but of the country. They are still increasing their plant; in fact, they have almost doubled their force since last season, their policy being to hire none but good men and skilled mechanics. The result is they are turning out goods that will compare

favorably, if not lead, any of their class on the market. This firm appreciates their employes, and Christmas each and every one received a nice present. One of our members, who was unfortunate enough not to be with the firm during the holidays, was remembered by the firm, his family receiving the present he would have received.

The Colonial Brass Company, a strictly card shop manufacture of beer pumps, bar cocks and beer pump supplies, a shop that carries the label on all of their goods, are now supplying the different breweries with union-label goods for their saloons, as well as their breweries. They are increasing their plant wonderfully for a new shop in this line. The managers of this firm are friendly to the members of our organization. They have some of the best workers in the city in their employ, with the result that they are turning out none but first-class goods, and our members are going to do what they can in their interest.

The United Trades and Labor Council's Grievance Committee and Bro. Curley are hot after the different merchants in this city who are handling goods that are published on the unfair list of our Journal, and we ask our members in other towns and cities to do what they can in our behalf against the Glauber Brass, manufacturers of plumbing supply brass goods; they still have girls and women working ten hours per day in their foundry. Harry Leddon is still with them, a cheap Baltimore four-flusher and slave driver, who is superintendent.

The plumbers have placed them on the unfair list, and don't forget to remind them of the same. Also as many of our members are acquainted with plumber bosses, as well as journeymen plumbers, we would like for you to inform them of this unfair firm's treatment of members of our organization.

With best of wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

C. E. FISHER,

Secretary District Council No. 6.

The Bible, in its wonderful and varied imagery, is the reflection of all human experience.

# REPORTS OF DISTRICT COUNCILS

## DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 3.

The following is the report of District Council No. 3 for the last three months of its existence—September, October and November, 1904:

### Receipts for month of September.

Brought forward from last quarter .....	\$34 39
Local 25—Per capita tax....	1 14
Local 74—Per capita tax....	1 17
Local 86—Per capita tax....	1 98
Local 169—Per capita tax....	2 76
Local 219—Per capita tax....	93
International Union, Organizer's fee .....	45 00

Total receipts..... \$87 37

### Expenditures for September.

To Joseph S. Merchant, part salary .....	\$26 10
To Secretary-Treasurer, expenses to D. C. No. 3 meeting Sept. 18.....	2 55
To postage and supplies.....	2 10

Total expenses..... 30 75

Total receipts.....\$87 37

Total expenses..... 30 75

Balance.....\$56 62

### Receipts for month of October.

Brought forward from September .....	\$56 62
Local 25—Per capita tax....	1 02
Local 86—Per capita tax....	1 80
Local 169—Per capita tax....	2 73
Local 219—Per capita tax....	78
International Union, Organizer's fee .....	45 00

Total receipts.....\$107 95

### Expenditures for October.

To Joseph S. Marchant, part salary .....	\$16 90
To Martin Plunket, expenses to D. C. No. 3 meetings, New Haven .....	1 50

To Secretary-Treasurer, postage on call D. C. meeting for October 2.....	1 00
Rent of hall District meeting, allowed Local 25.....	1 50
Postage stamps and supplies..	1 50
Secretary-Treasurer, expenses to District meeting Oct. 2...	2 00

Total expenses.....\$24 40

Total receipts.....\$107 95

Total expenses..... 24 40

Balance..... \$83 55

### Receipts for month of November.

Brought forward from October	\$83 55
Local 169—Per capita tax....	2 82
Local 219—Per capita tax....	69

Total receipts..... \$87 06

### Expenditures for November.

To Joseph S. Marchant, balance due Organizer's fee....	81 78
To Secretary-Treasurer, postage stamps .....	1 50

Total expenses..... 83 28

Total receipts.....\$87 06

Total expenditures.... 83 24

Balance ..... \$3 78

### "Remarks."

The unpaid bills against District Council No. 3 that I know of is one of \$3 due to ex-Organizer M. J. Hanlon. The Secretary-Treasurer's salary for the past three months has been "gratis;" good thing, as I would have to eat snow balls (otherwise).. There is many dollars owed District Council No. 3 by presumptuous locals, who wanted much for nothing. But let us forget it, as D. C. No. 3 now slumbers. Locals 169 and 219 deserve credit; they remained faithful to the last.

In conclusion, permit me to extend to the locals my sincere thanks for the many courtesies accorded me as Secretary-Treasurer of D. C. No. 3



during its two and a half years of existence.

I am, fraternally,  
**DANIEL F. KELLY,**  
 Secretary-Treasurer D. C. No. 3.

#### DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 4.

Southbridge, Mass., Jan. 1, 1905.

A regular meeting of District Council No. 4 was held on the above date. Meeting called to order at 10 a. m., with President M. H. Dillon in the chair.

The credential committee reported favorably on the credentials of Bros. Richard Koskuba, Local 118; John Gilmartin, 27; E. R. Nyberg, 151; C. G. Hart, 30; J. E. Coughlin, 154; John A. Loynd, 50; K. Halfell, 155; Wm. Shea, 103; Chas. Kellar, 199; — Terriault, 292.

Voted that all delegates be seated.

On roll call of officers all were present, with the exception of Guardian M. H. Hartney.

Roll call of delegates showed the above-named were present.

Bro. E. R. Nyberg presented a set of resolutions which were referred to new business, and afterward to special business of next convention.

Communications relating to A. F. of L. boycotts were placed on file.

All International President Lynch's communications referring to District Organizer, etc., were referred to report of Executive Board.

Bills amounting to \$243.05 were referred to auditors.

Organizer Shea made a lengthy report, which was accepted.

Voted to take a recess till 12 o'clock in order that auditors may examine Secretary-Treasurer's books.

#### Afternoon Session.

Meeting called to order at 12.30 p. m. President M. H. Dillon made his report, which was as follows:

Southbridge, Jan. 1, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of District Council No. 4:

I hereby offer the following report and recommendations for your consideration:

After the Lowell meeting Bro. Shea worked in Worcester one week, then went to Waltham for one week, as in-

structed. I then received a request from Springfield for his services, which was granted. On October 2 I attended a meeting of the Executive Board, at which, owing to condition of the finances, it was necessary to dispense with the Organizer, as will be reported to you by the Board. On November 20 I attended another meeting of the Board in regard to the same matter. As we profit by our experiences in the past in directing affairs of the future, I wish to offer the following for your consideration:

First—That in future elections of officers of Council be held yearly instead of semi-annually, as at present. The action necessary is to revise the By-Laws of the Council to that effect, dispensation of International officers to be had for the same.

Second—That the By-Laws be revised so that meetings of Council be every three months, instead of every two months.

Third—That Organizer pay more attention to new territory in future.

In conclusion, I wish to state that it is for the better interests of the Council that there should be rotation in office, and therefore I have decided not to be a candidate for re-election.

Wishing the officers and members of the Council, and through them the membership of the District, a happy and successful new year, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

**MICHAEL H. DILLON,**

President District Council No. 4.

Voted that the President's report be accepted and recommendations adopted, except the recommendation referring to a meeting every three months.

The auditors reported that they had audited the Secretary-Treasurer's books and found all correct. They also recommended that the Organizer's expenses to the Executive Board meeting in Worcester on November 20, 1904, be voted.

Voted that the auditors' report be accepted and their recommendations adopted.

The Secretary-Treasurer made the following report:

That several of the locals were in arrears, and asked delegates to hurry along their per capita tax.

That the election of District Organizer resulted in Bro. Shea receiving

219 votes, Bro. Lizotte receiving 72 votes.

Up to date:

Cash on hand Sept. 3, '94..... \$88 33  
 Receipts from Sept. 3, 1904,  
 to Jan. 1, 1905..... 192 80

Total receipts.....\$281 13  
 Expenses from Sept. 3, 1904,  
 to Jan. 1, 1905..... 243 05

Cash on hand Jan. 1905..... \$38 08  
 Voted Secretary-Treasurer's report be accepted.

The mileage committee reported a bill for \$27.18, which was ordered paid.

The Executive Board made its report, which was accepted.

On condition of trade the following reports were made: Watertown, good; Taunton, good; Worcester, fair; Southbridge union shops working overtime, non-union shops working short time; Chicopee Falls, good, prospects of overtime; Greenfield, fair; Bay State, good; Athol, fair.

Voted that Local 27, of Chicopee Falls, be placed in good standing up to date on payment of a five-cent per capita tax per month on fifty members for one year.

Voted that any local in the future should have the same privilege as the preceding vote.

Voted that the first Sunday in April be the next time of meeting.

Voted that the Secretary-Treasurer ask for one month's allowance to put the Organizer on the road pending vote on amendments to the International Constitution.

Voted that if the request be granted the Secretary-Treasurer notify the President so that the Organizer may be placed on the road at once.

Several of the delegates spoke on organized labor and its principles, and the delegates from Athol and Bay State asked for the services of the Organizer.

Bro. V. Lizotte, a visiting member of Local 292 was given the privilege of the floor, and asked for the approval of a circular he had drawn up placing union-made goods in preference to other makes, etc., which was given.

The following officers were elected to serve for one year:

President—C. G. Hart, Local 30.

Vice-President—John H. Gilmartin, Local 27.

Secretary-Treasurer — John A. Loynd, Local 50.

Guardian—Charles Kellar, Local 199.

Executive Board—Wm. Shea, Local 103; John E. Coughlin, Local 154; M. H. Dillon, International Vice-President; C. G. Hart, Local 30; John A. Lonyd, Local 50.

Auditors—John E. Coughlin, Local 154; Richard Koskuba, Local 118; Terriault, Local 292.

Watertown, Bay State and Greenfield were nominated for our next meeting place. Bay State was declared the choice for our next meeting place.

Voted that on and after January 10, 1905, no votes on election of Organizer shall be received by the Secretary-Treasurer.

Voted that the result of Organizer's election be printed in our Journal and each local notified.

Voted a vote of thanks be given to Local 292 for their courtesy at this meeting.

Bro. E. R. Nyberg installed the officers.

Voted we adjourn. Time, 4.45 p. m.  
 JOHN A. LOYND,  
 Secretary-Treasurer.

#### DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 7.

Toronto, Dec. 30, 1904.

A meeting of District Council No. 7 was held in Labor Temple, Toronto, Ont., December 30, 1904.

The meeting was opened by the Secretary-Treasurer, in the absence of a President or Vice-President, and Vice-President Acheson, of the International Union, was elected to the chair by virtue of Article XX., Section 3, of the International Constitution.

Credentials were read, and the following delegates seated: Local 31, E. A. Ford and J. Clugston; 32, Thos. Nicholls and E. Hollingshead; 53, E. Southby and W. J. Daniels; 97, A. Peachey and C. Welby.

Minutes of July meeting were adopted as read.

Roll call of delegates showed all present, except Bro. Southby, of Local 53.

The Secretary-Treasurer read his report, and on motion it was received and handed to the audit committee

The following committees were then appointed: Audit committee, Bros. Ford and Hollingshead; organization committee, Bros. Daniels and Welby; by-law committee, Bros. Nicholls and Southby; mileage committee, Bros. Peachey and Clugston.

Meeting adjourned at 12.15 p. m., to meet again at 2 p. m.

Afternoon session.

Roll call showed all delegates present except Southby, who was late.

Reports of committees were then taken up, and audit committee presented the following report.

Toronto, Dec. 30, 1904.

To District Council No. 7:

Your auditors beg leave to report as follows:

We have examined the books of the Secretary-Treasurer and find them correct.

Cash on hand.....	\$ 63
Due from Local 32.....	5 60
Due from International.....	45 00

Total assets.....	\$51 23
Liabilities to Dec. 30, 1904.....	15 83

Excess of assets over liabilities .....\$35 40

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. HOLLINGSHEAD,  
E. A. FORD,

Auditors.

On motion, the report was received and adopted.

Report of organization committee:

Toronto, Dec. 30, 1904.

We, your organization committee, recommend that, owing to the low membership in the District Council and the impossibility of financing the expenditure on the present income, and the improbability of locals consenting to an increase in the per capita tax, that the Council ask the Organizer for his resignation, to take effect on January 31, 1905, and that the Council disband on that date; also that the duplicator be disposed of and the books forwarded to headquarters.

All of the above we respectfully submit.

W. J. DANIELS,  
C. WELBY,  
Organization Committee.

The organization committee's report was received and laid over till general business.

By-Law Committee report:

Toronto, Dec. 30, 1904.

Your committee on by-laws recommend no change in the By-Laws.

THOS. NICHOLLS,  
Committee on By-Laws.

On motion, the report was received and adopted.

Mileage committee report (verbal): That there being no funds in the Treasury of the District, that the local be requested to pay the mileage of delegates.

The report was received and laid over till general business.

Statement of delegates:

Local 31 reported progress and conditions good.

Local 32 reported business and finances good. All men starting to work joining the local, and the feeling of the members to be in favor of continuing District Council.

Local 53 reported progress, finances and membership picking up.

Local 97 reported progress; local in first-class shape, and one shop slack.

General business:

The "Blower" question was introduced by the Secretary, and several delegates spoke on the subject. Bro. Vice-President Acheson announced that he, as Vice-President, was willing to take up any grievance about the Blowers that any local laid before him, and he would do his utmost to have the law lived up to.

Bro. Hollingshead also spoke of the danger of bursting of emery wheels, and expressed the opinion that we should seek better legislation for our protection from such accidents.

The report of the organization committee was then taken up, and, on motion, was laid open for discussion; after which it was moved and seconded that the per capita tax be lowered to one cent per member per month; this to take effect on February 1, 1905. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that after Jan. 31, 1905, the services of the organizer be dispensed with till the District Council is in a position to start him on the road again.

After a long discussion the motion was carried, with the understanding that if the Council starts the organizer on the road during 1905, that Bro. Clugston finish his term of office.

After another long discussion, in



which the desire to have Locals 21, 26 and 261 reaffiliate with the District Council was freely expressed, and believing that it would be necessary to have those locals with the Council if we intended to carry on the work of the District, it was moved and seconded that the organizer attend the first meeting of Locals 21, 26 and 261 for the purpose of trying to induce those locals to reaffiliate with the D. C. Carried.

The report of the mileage committee was then taken up, and, on motion, was adopted.

Election of officers.

Bros. Hollingshead, Clugston, Nicholls and Welby were nominated for President, and after four ballots were taken and no one elected, with the contest between Bros. Clugston and Hollingshead, a motion to proceed with the election of other officers was carried.

Bros. Hollingshead, Peachey and Clugston were nominated for Vice-President and after the second ballot Bro. Hollingshead was elected.

Bro. Welby was elected Secretary-Treasurer by acclamation.

For member of the Executive Board Bros. Southby and Daniels, of Local 53, were nominated, and on the second ballot Bro. Daniels was elected.

Bro. Clugston was elected President by acclamation.

St. Catharines and London were nominated as the next place of meeting, and London was selected.

Moved and seconded, that we meet again on July 1st, 1905, at 9 a. m. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that Clause 13 of the By-Laws of District C be suspended for the time being, this to take effect on February 1st, 1905. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that the sick benefit fund be dispensed with. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that Locals 21, 26 and 261 be given the privilege of reaffiliation with the District by paying per capita tax from the month in which they decide to reaffiliate with us. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that Bro. Welby be granted the sum of \$5 for his services as Secretary-Treasurer. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that the ac-

count of Gwinner & Co. be paid by the District Council. Carried.

Vice-President Acheson addressed the meeting on the standing of our International Union, and asked the members to use their best judgment, and act carefully in time of trouble or approaching trouble.

On a motion, the meeting adjourned at 6.30 p. m., to meet again on July 1, 1905, in London, Ont.

All the above is respectfully submitted.

C. WELBY,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 30, 1904.

To the Officers and Members of District Council No. 7, and Locals affiliated with same:

I take great pleasure, as Secretary-Treasurer of your District, in submitting the following as my report from July 1st to December 30th, 1904:

#### Receipts.

Local 26—Hamilton . . . . .	\$10 60
Local 31—London . . . . .	21 00
Local 32—London . . . . .	19 90
Local 33—Toronto . . . . .	18 10
Local 53—Toronto . . . . .	46 40
Local 97—St. Catharines . . . . .	17 40
Received from International for May, June, July, August, September, October, Novem- ber, at \$45 per month . . . . .	315.00
Interest on bank deposit . . . . .	61

Total . . . . .	\$449 01
Balance July 1, 1904 . . . . .	115 85
	<hr/>
	\$564 86

Local in arrears, No. 32, for December; International for December.

#### Expenditures.

Organizer's salary, 24 weeks at \$20 . . . . .	\$480 00
Organizer's salary, on account one week . . . . .	11 97
Grant to Secretary-Treasurer . . . . .	20 00
Mileage (delegates) . . . . .	7 35
Mileage (Organizer) . . . . .	13 85
Printing . . . . .	12 75
Canvassing Board . . . . .	9 25
Express orders, charges, dis- count and postage . . . . .	7 86
Stationery and telegrams . . . . .	1 20

Total expenditures . . . . . \$564 23

Total receipts for term.....\$564 86  
Total expenditures to date.... 564 23

Balance..... 63  
Accounts due:  
Gwinner & Co..... \$1 25  
Organizer's salary, balance  
week Dec. 30..... 8 03  
Mileage to Organizer..... 6 55

Cash in bank..... 63

Deficit Dec. 30, 1904..... \$15 20

#### Membership.

Local 31—London ..... 28  
Local 32—London ..... 34  
Local 53—Toronto ..... 51  
Local 53—St. Catharines 27

140

Membership July 1st.....252

Membership Dec. 30th.....140

Decrease in membership.....112

Following instructions of last District Council meeting, nominations for the position of Organizer, left vacant by the resignation of W. M. Whit-taken, were called for, and the following were nominated and stood for election: Bros. B. McLean, Local 26; John Clugston, Local 31; Chas. Welby, Local 97. The ballots having been printed, distributed and the vote taken, Bro. John Clugston was declared elected by the canvassing board appointed by President Hozback. Bro. Clugston began his duties on August 12, and has been working since that date. On December 1 I called for nominations for Organizer for 1905, and Bro. Clugston was the only nominee, and he has accepted the nomination.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. WELBY,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

They have curious methods in Persia of insuring law and order. A failure of the crops had resulted in a dear loaf, which much enraged the populace. In order to quell the tumult, the Shah ordered a number of bakers to receive several hundred strokes of the rod, besides a few minor little attentions, such as the amputation of an ear or two.

#### DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 12.

Edwardsville, Ill., Jan. 8, 1905.

Meeting called to order at 11.30 a. m., by Chairman Ed. Leberman.

Credentials from the following locals received and delegates seated: Locals 13, Thos. Carson, John McGrath and Fred. Clifton; 66, Geo. F. Osiek and Wm. Frederickson; 99, R. B. Haley, I. W. Ellison and J. Gemache; 129, M. Bell, M. A. Nash and Chas. Sommerhauser; 138, Frank Evans and Joseph Roesch; 245, E. Steinmetz.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved as read.

Quarterly report of the business agent received.

Following are the receipts and expenses as reported by Secretary-Treasurer Osiek:

#### Receipts.

Balance on hand Oct. 9, 1904..\$243 44  
Local 13—September P. C. T. 22 70  
Local 13—Oct. & Nov. P. C. T. 31 65  
Local 13—September P. C. T. 22 20  
Local 66 September P. C. T. 9 90  
Local 66—Oct. & Nov. P. C. T. 9 80  
Local 66—December P. C. T. 6 30  
Local 99—September P. C. T. 6 60  
Local 99—Oct. & Nov. P. C. T. 8 25  
Local 99—December P. C. T. 5 50  
Local 111—Sept. & Oct. P. C. T. 12 30  
Local 129—September P. C. T. 4 30  
Local 129—October P. C. T. 1 50  
Local 129—November P. C. T. 2 50  
Local 137—May, June, July,  
Aug. & Sept. P.  
C. T..... 5 10  
Local 138—Aug., Oct., Nov. &  
Dec., P. C. T.... 17 00  
Local 146—September P. C. T. 4 50  
Local 241—Oct. & Nov. P. C. T. 6 90  
Local 245—August P. C. T.... 18 30  
Local 245—September P. C. T. 12 30  
Local 245—Stationery ..... 1 90  
Local 99—Stationery ..... 75  
Organizers' fee for October... 45 00  
Organizer's fee for November. 45 00

Total receipts.....\$543 09

#### Expenses.

Business Agent's salary for  
October ..... \$90 00  
Business Agent's salary for  
November ..... 90 00  
Business Agent's salary for  
December ..... 90 00  
Allowed by Board since Octo-  
ber 9, 1904..... 82 90

Typewriting October 22 to December 31, 10 weeks, at 75c. each .....	7 50
Telegram to E. Steinmetz.....	30
Postage .....	1 00
Mileage Dec. 21, St. Louis to Belleville and return.....	60
Expenses at Belleville, Dec. 21.	1 00
Postage .....	50
Long Distance phones (6), 10c. each .....	60
Postage .....	1 00

Total expenses from Oct. 9,  
1904, to Jan. 8, 1905.....\$365 40  
Balance on hand Jan. 8, 1905. 177 69

#### Election of Officers.

Bros. F. Clifton, Local 13, and M. Bell, Local 129, were nominated for President; Bro. Clifton receiving the highest number of votes was declared elected.

Bro. George F. Osiek, Local 66, was nominated and elected Secretary-Treasurer by acclamation.

Bros. M. Bell, Local 129; J. Gamache, Local 99; F. Evans, Local 138; T. Carson, Local 13, and E. Steinmetz, Local 245, were nominated and elected members of the Executive Board by acclamation.

Moved and seconded that we adjourn until 1.30 p. m.

Meeting called to order at 1.30 p. m., by President Clifton.

Roll call found all delegates present that answered roll call at morning session.

Communications and bills:

Bill of Secretary-Treasurer for postage, \$2.35; salary, \$1; allowed.

Bill of business agent for ten weeks' typewriting, at 75 cents per week, \$7.50, allowed.

Bill of business agent for mileage and expenses, itemized below, for \$5, allowed.

Moved and seconded that a committee of five be appointed to draw up By-laws. Carried.

Bros. Bell, Local 129; Ellison,, Local 99; Fredericksen, Local 66; Roesch, Local 138, and Carson, Local 13, were appointed as committee.

Moved and seconded that this committee of five get out a copy of the new By-Laws and submit them to the locals for their approval, and if en-

dorsed, have them printed and distributed to the locals. Carried.

Reports of delegates on the condition of their locals:

Local 13—Dull.

Local 66—Dull.

Local 99—Dull.

Local 129—Fair.

Local 138—Dull.

Local 245—Good.

Quincy, Ill., was nominated and selected as the next meeting place of the Council by acclamation.

Moved and seconded that the President, Secretary-Treasurer and Organizer be empowered to call the Executive Board of the Council together whenever any important business arises. Carried.

International President E. J. Lynch attended the meeting, and addressed the delegates assembled on the aims and objects of District Councils, why they have been organized and why they should succeed, as there is a wonderful amount of good derived from them. He stated that previous to the formation of District Councils each local in the District was a little isolated body by themselves. Through the Council, and by visits from the Organizer, all the locals in the District were thoroughly conversant with each other local and their workings. So to-day the Council is in fact one general local, with branches in the different cities in the District.

He stated that the duty of the business agent should be to organize, get in new members and strengthen the locals in the District. Give each local a share of his time, and so long as the International Union is assisting the District give the locals in the District all the assistance possible.

After International President Lynch's address, which was appreciated by the delegates, the convention adjourned.

GEO. F. OSIEK,

Secretary-Treasurer.

1536 Blair Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

"He says he is burning up with the fire of genius."

"Yes, and his wife is borrowing coal from my house to keep the children from freezing."

Great blessings are often held waiting for some small obedience.



## PRESIDENT LYNCH'S JOTTINGS

On the Locals Visited in District No. 12 During the First Part of January, 1905.

On account of several important matters in District No. 12, comprising Missouri, Southern Illinois, Kansas west and southwest to the Rocky Mountains, on January 1st I left New York City and arrived in St. Louis January 4th, and attended the meeting of Local No. 13, Polishers and Buffers. It being the first meeting night in the New Year, the officers of the local made their annual report.

The report submitted by Brother Edward Lucas, financial secretary, was the most up-to date report I have heard in some time. Everything was mentioned, so all members could know the standing of the local and its members.

The treasurer's report was on a par with that of the financial secretary and up to date.

The president of Local No. 13, Bro. George Nollman, is a very capable and competent officer, as well as the vice-president, Bro. Harrington, who has been elected vice-president. He, during the last term, filled the position of recording secretary, while the present recording secretary, Bro. J. L. Dixon, is a competent officer.

Local No. 13 is getting along very good. They have a flourishing local and good conservative members. Business in St. Louis is not very brisk at present on account of the slackness around the holidays and the effects of the World's Fair. Thousands rushed to St. Louis previous to the Fair, expecting to be in time for the rush, and invested all they had in some enterprise. After the close of the Fair, and the city going back to its normal conditions, most of those have been forced to close and go out of business. It is reported that on January 1st, that six hundred saloon licenses lapsed, while restaurants, etc., will outnumber those. With this, and the factories shut down, St. Louis is not a very inviting city for visitors at present, but there is no doubt but St. Louis will

soon pick up and regain its old standing.

On January 5th I visited Local No. 66, Brass Workers, St. Louis. This is one of our old locals, and a progressive one. The present officers of the local are, President H. Sickenberg, Vice-President, J. Rausch; Recording Secretary, J. Morris; Financial Secretary, Wm. Dauernheim; Treasurer, F. Carney. At present the local is in a flourishing condition, and they have very good officers and conservative members.

The report of the officers was very encouraging, as it showed that the local was in a flourishing condition financially, and that most all of the Brass Workers in the city were enrolled as members.

On Friday evening I attended the meeting of Local 99, Brass Molders. They had a fine meeting, the meeting hall being crowded. The officers submitted their report, and there was found only one or two Brass Molders in the city of St. Louis who were not enrolled as members of Local No. 99.

The treasurer's report showed that the local was in a good financial condition, and the members fully aware of the benefits of the International Union.

The present officers of the local are President, L. Stoltz; Vice-President, E. Huck; Recording Secretary, A. M. Link; Financial Secretary, A. Fisher; Treasurer, A. Kreamer. The Recording Secretary, Financial Secretary and Treasurer were re-elected, while a vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers. The retiring President, Bro. Healey, was a competent officer and a progressive member.

On Tuesday evening, January 10th, I attended the meeting of Local No. 313, Silver Workers. The night was very stormy, so very few members could get to the meeting, as the street cars were stalled with sleet. Still those who attended the meeting were very enthusiastic for the success of

their local, and ere long I believe that District Organizer, Bro. Leberman, will have a flourishing local of Silver Workers in St. Louis, Mo.

For over a year we have had no agreement with the Metal Trades Association in St. Louis, and are still without an agreement. The locals seem to be in a more flourishing condition than when they had one. The reason of such a condition is plain. While the agreement was in vogue, the general membership thought there was no necessity in hustling, the agreement will hold all. As it would not be renewed, the general members said now it is up to us, and they buckled on their armor of trade unionism, each member doing his share, none sulking, and that is the cause of the splendid showing I have just shown you exists in St. Louis to-day. So long as members relied on some outside assistance to keep their local intact it was wabbling along half dead, but as soon as they started to take care of it themselves, and meant it, it soon commenced to flourish. There is a whole sermon in this: to have anything done right, "do it yourself."

On Saturday, January 7th, I visited Local No. 129, Edwardsville, Ill., and a meeting was arranged beforehand at which all of the members attended. Local 129 comprises all the Brass Workers employed at E. O. Nelson's Brass and Plumbing Supply Works, and is a mixed local of Brass Molders, Brass Finishers, Polishers, etc.

Some years ago Mr. Nelson got a strip of land for his factory site in Edwardsville or adjoining it, called Laclade. A model factory was built, with pool rooms, bowling alleys, library, lecture rooms, etc., all combined and free to the employees and their families. He built a lake on the ground, and has bath houses, etc., for the benefit of the employes and their families in summer, and it is used as a skating pond in Winter.

The town of Laclade is independent of Edwardsville, and has in it one thousand people, the employees of the factory and their families. They occupy over two thousand model cottages. There is neither saloon, jail, poor houses or policemen in the town, and everything is kept in first-class shape. As far as trade unionism is concerned, they have Mr. Nelson's

sympathy and support. He has an industrial school established where boys are educated to farming, etc., and can while learning be self sustaining by working on a farm of one hundred and fifty acres that the school is situated on.

Years ago Mr. Nelson gave the nine hour day to his employees, long before his competitors thought of such a thing. He has always been in the vanguard of reform, and we wish him success. He has no sympathy with those vampires of employers who one hour holler the open shop, the right of American citizenship, and a lot of more gush, and the next refuse employment to American citizens, or the children of American citizens, because "they know too much," or, like our "friend" Kirby, cut their wages so low that they must steal brass from his shop to pay their board, as they claim only for their thefts they would starve.

Read over the list of disciples to the open shop, the citizens alliances, etc., and you will find the meanest and cheapest class of employers that ever lived. You will not find a broad-minded man among them, for he would be as much out of place as is a lamb in a lion's den.

Still, Mr. Nelson is not any better than thousands of fair, noble manufacturers I know, whose motto is live and let live. Mr. Nelson, nevertheless, is one of them, and in fact one of America's noblemen.

On Sunday, the 8th, at 10 a. m., President Leberman called District meeting No. 12 to order, and there were delegates from all the locals but two in the District. Those two sent an excuse which was received by the delegates and they were excused.

The report of the organizer was very encouraging, as it showed the standing of the different locals in the District, the visits he made those local, and the courteous treatment he received from their hands while in their section.

The report of the Secretary of the District, Bro. Osiek, showed receipts during the quarter of \$543.09, including in this a balance of \$243.44 at the commencement of the quarter, while the expenses were \$365.40, leaving a balance January 8 of \$177.69.

At this meeting a committee on by-laws were appointed, their duty being

to draft laws for the District, and to more clearly define the duty of the organizer. This committee consists of Bro. Bell, of Local 129, Edwardsville, Ill.; Bro. Ellison, of Local 99, St. Louis, Mo.; Bro. Roesch, of Local 138, Belleville, Ill.; Bro. Frederickson, of Local 66, St. Louis, Mo., and Bro. Carson, of Local 13, St. Louis, Mo.

The officers of the District Council for the ensuing term are Bro. Clifton, Local 13, St. Louis, Mo.; Bro. Osiek, Local 66, St. Louis, Mo.; Executive Board, Bro. Bell, Local 129, Edwardsville, Ill.; Bro. Gamache, Local 99, St. Louis, Mo.; Bro. F. Evans, Local 138, Belleville, Ill.; Bro. Carson, Local 13, St. Louis, Mo., and Bro. E. Steinmitz, Local 245, Decatur, Ill. Quincy was selected as the city to hold the next Convention at, on the first Sunday in April.

District No. 13 is a very progressive District. The organizer, Bro. Leberman, is a very capable and efficient officer, and to his wise and conservative policy much of the success of the District is due. He visits all of the locals, and gives them encouragement and advice, which they thoroughly appreciated by re-electing him organizer without opposition.

The officers and delegates of the District were royally entertained by the officers and members of Local 129, Edwardsville, Ill., who are hard working members and progressive trade unionists. Local 129 is a very progressive local, and has able officers, of which the following at present control the destinies of the local: President, H. V. Dohle; Recording Secretary, B. Schenet; Financial Secretary, J. Hollaren, with a membership of as good trade unionists as are found in the country.

Monday evening, January 9, I attended the meeting of Local 138, Belleville, Ill., and there was not an absentee, for the local fines all members one dollar if they don't attend special meetings.

Local 138 is composed of bright, conservative and determined union men.

They had a few grievances in the past, but they are all straightened out, and everything looks bright for the New Year.

The officers of the local are very efficient, and are as follows: F. Evans,

who wields the gavel, is a good parliamentarian, and well versed on Cushing's Manual; the scribe, Bro. Rockwell, is very punctual in omitting nothing that transpires at the meeting, while J. Rousch, who attends to the collection of the dues, has his accounts correct, as there is a very good auditing committee to examine his accounts, as well as the efficient Executive Board.

Wednesday, the 11th, I was due in Hannibal, Mo., and I found from Bro. Shafer that the local was getting along very good, but business was at present quiet.

On Thursday, the 12th, I arrived in Quincy, and had a very good meeting of the local. All the shops, with the exception of the Castles, are closed down at present, and some of them do not intend to start up for some time. The local is getting along very good, but the wages are very low; in fact, it is lower here in some of the shops than any place in the country. When we consider that polishers in stove shops work only about eight months a year it is surprising how they can exist. Some of the shops have the contract system in vogue, and all the men get when the contractor gets his slice is very, very small. Not all of the manufacturers here in Quincy are favorable to low wages. Some of them pay very fair wages, but others expect men to work for a day for as much as they would give for a tip to a Pullman porter. We trust that those stove manufacturers will get a little liberal, and give men at least enough to live on while in their employ.

On January 13 I left for Decatur, over the Wabash, and it took twelve hours to get one hundred and twenty miles. The Wabash is the only road you can get for Decatur, so they run trains on a schedule of their own. I got to Decatur and had a very good meeting of Local 241, brass molders. The local is getting along very good, and the members very enthusiastic.

On the 15th I had a meeting of Local 245. They are getting along very good, and a bright future is in store for them. Through the efforts of organized labor they have gained good conditions and short hours. Now it is up to them to hold it. This is all the locals in District No. 12, with the ex-



ception of Kansas City, which I visited last month.

The District is flourishing; they have held all their locals intact, and while they hold the locals they will also hold the conditions. The matters I had to act on were all straightened out to the satisfaction of all concerned.

I was very courteously treated by the officers and members of the locals in the District, and now, as my schedule is through, I wish to thank them, and trust they will carry on their fight for trade union principles and the advancement of the toiling masses. Let their watchword be, "Organize and educate."

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#### PARENTHETICAL REMARKS.

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A well-known Indiana man  
One dark night last week,  
Went to the cellar with a match  
In search of a gas leak.  
(He found it.)

John Welch by curiosity  
(Dispatches state) was goaded;  
He squinted in his old shotgun  
To see if it was loaded.  
(It was.)

A man in Macon stopped to watch  
A patent cigar clipper;  
He wondered if his finger was  
Not quicker than the nipper.  
(It wasn't.)

A Maine man read that human eyes  
Of hypnotism were full;  
He went to see if it would work  
Upon an angry bull.  
(It wouldn't.)

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"Up in Vermont they have been using girls for trolley car conductors in the interest of some charity."

"I s'pose Tennyson had 'em in mind when he wrote that famous line."

"What line?"

"Ring up, wild belles."

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Say all that you have to say in the fewest possible words, or your reader will be sure to skip them; and in the plainest possible words, or he will certainly misunderstand them.

#### HUMAN LIFE VS. DOLLARS.

In the year 1902 the railways of Great Britain killed and crippled 5,079 persons. The same year the list in the United States reached the enormous total of 60,481 killed and maimed. In both countries over 75 per cent. of the victims were employes of the railways.

While there are more miles of railways in this country than in Great Britain, many times more passengers and freight per mile are carried upon the lines of the latter than upon those of the former; consequently there is greater complexity in the operation of the British railways.

Naturally the question arises, why are life and limb so much safer for passengers and employes on British railways than on the railways of the United States?

The answer is very easy to find: The railway companies of Great Britain do not surrender all sympathy for human suffering to a greedy appetite for profits. The laws of the United Kingdom and public sentiment have made the railway managers understand that they will be required to employ every possible safeguard for the protection of life and limb. The railway managers are every ready to adopt devices which are shown to be improvements over those in use.

English newspapers just received here tell of a trial of a new device to be employed in coupling cars, which, it is said, will greatly reduce the liability of injury to switchmen, and an improved brake for freight cars, which will remove the necessity for switchmen passing between the cars when engaged in switching.

The trial of these two new life-saving inventions was witnessed by representatives from nearly every line of railway in the kingdom. The railway companies of Great Britain are always on the lookout for safety appliances and methods, and those which stand the tests are adopted, regardless of cost. In this country the railway companies reluctantly make any change which involves an outlay of money. They figure that human life is cheaper than the making of any considerable change in their equipment.

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Most of the free advice we get isn't worth the price.

## BUILDING SHIPS.

An interesting race in the art of building ships for the use of the navy by the United States Government has resulted in a manner that does not set well on the understanding of Parry and his stripe of little narrow-minded followers. The government, in building the twin battleships Connecticut and Louisiana by letting the construction of the Connecticut to the Brooklyn navy yard, which is run on the eight-hour and union labor plan, and the Louisiana contract to the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, which is run on the ten-hour and non-union plan, practically brought about a race between eight-hour union and ten-hour non-union conditions in the construction of these two great battleships. Notwithstanding the fact that the private shipbuilding company at Newport News was used to this work and was fully equipped and ready for the work, and that the Brooklyn navy yard was unused to this kind of work and had to make extensive preparations, the result is overwhelmingly in favor of the Connecticut, which was built under eight hours and union conditions, and the blow almost killed Parry. The Connecticut and union labor is a magnificent winner in this contest, notwithstanding the great handicap confronting them on the start. Our readers will recall that the construction of the union ship was beset with all kinds of petty annoyances and that some one tried in numerous ways to make its construction a failure. It will be recalled that some one tried to wreck the ship and render it worthless on several occasions, and that the government was compelled to guard it day and night to prevent its destruction. In the absence of any proof we will not resort to the tactics of trade union haters by saying that the private non-union firm were instrumental in trying by foul means or fair to make the construction of the Connecticut a failure. It is, however, known that certain interests moved heaven and earth in their efforts to make the effort fail. Under date of September 29th, the daily papers of the country reported that a dastardly effort had been made to wreck the Connecticut. If a similar attempt had

been made to wreck the Louisiana Parry and his little band of trade union villifiers would have at once said that the walking delegates of the union did it.

## LETTER FROM A TRAMP.

Sir—I am a tramp, a man without a habitat. No outcry arose in winter while the East End sheltered the tramp. When he trudges west after waste food and a grassy couch, the press rise up in arms. Each one of these "bundles of rags" on the grass has a history, some an interesting one. I have been despoiled of the fruitage of my labors; have acted the role of errand lad, shop assistant, clerk, traveler, market man, barber, canvasser, entertainer, mummer, song writer and playwright. I have dwelt within workhouse, asylum and prison walls; have scrubbed the filthy, tonsured the imbecile, tended the aged and soothed the dying. A peddler of toys, many a time I have enjoyed a night on a turfy bed, the stars my coverlet, the hedge fruit my morning meal, my bath the shallow stream. Nature suns the nomad as well as the traveler. Derelicts, wastrels, paupers, pests, vagrants, bundles of rags!—dub us what you will—we are human. There are tramps and loafing tramps; illclad and well-tailored loafers. Make all work—West and East—loafing is infectious. O. QUIZ.

Rowton House.

In concluding a special Labor Day address on the eve of that day in his church at Cincinnati, O., Herbert S. Bigelow said: Labor Day! Will it always be a day when men pour forth from mine and factory, stunted and suppressed, parade their numbers, break the monotony of their toil with an hour's pleasure and then return as passive as before? Will it ever be a day when labor, feeling the sting of injustice, but not knowing the cause, will arise in its blind might to strike the innocent and the guilty? May it not yet be a day when unjust laws will be repealed, and the toilers, grown wise at last, will come to lay the foundation of a state which will decree labor and leisure for all and have no place for drudge or drone?"

## NEW YEAR SUGGESTIONS.

We are now at the beginning of another year, which is likely to bring many changes in various trades; whether for the better or worse is to be seen. Let us hope for the better. Let each one of us resolve to do something to help bring about better conditions in our respective trade, to develop and maintain more friendly feeling between employer and employe. If each would try to do a little, what a powerful good could be accomplished by the great army of workers in our beloved country. While strikes advance the wages sometimes they also do lots of harm. They cause families to suffer and put a black line between employers and employe which never clears away. While strikes may be necessary in some cases, there are many cases where it could be averted if gone about in an intelligent way. Every honorable means should be used first, and not be in too big a hurry to gain the point. Labor unions are a good thing if carried on properly, and every fair-minded employer will admit it; but properly is not understood by a great many, and it won't be until it is used with good common sense, and this cannot be if the intelligent men stay away from their union meetings.

Let us all, fellow-workmen, resolve that with the new year we will take some part in that which means the uplifting or downfall of the laboring class. The Employers' Association have a scheme on foot now that they claim is a sure way to bring about the open shop, and they are laying plans for it. They intend to start industrial scholls all over the country to teach various trades. They claim by the limiting of apprentices by labor unions the number of mechanics is falling off every year, and also claim that the apprentice is not taught the trade properly. The school will teach them all branches and make good mechanics of them; each one will receive a diploma which will entitle him to a journeyman's wages.

Now, such a move, if put in force, would mean an awful setback to organized labor. The object of labor unions limiting apprentices is to keep from flooding the trade. There are

more men now in some trades than there are positions to receive them. If this move is followed up, what will we do with the many more? Here is one thing that would happen: Many of us who call themselves mechanics to-day would be shut out entirely. We have a great many men who call themselves mechanics who have served four years to learn the trade and yet know comparatively nothing about it. Why? Because they have not been given a show to learn. Sometimes it is neglect on the employer's part, but most of the time neglect on the part of the mechanic in whose charge the apprentice is placed. He seems to think that the boy will work him out if he learns too much. This is an awful mistake on his part; if he is a good mechanic he need not have fear; for if the boy is in charge of the union he will have to serve his full time, and after he will find another job if the employer refuses to give him the scale. The union should see that he gets it, and if he is a good mechanic he will know his worth and not be so likely to undersell his labor. If he has learned only a small portion of the trade he is forced to undersell or scab it to procure a position. Do not forget that boys make men.

There is a lot of fun in the world if we keep our fun eyes open and our hearts attuned to joy. Did you ever note how your very soul lighted and buoyed by the mere mental turning of self to the gladsome side? Teach your thoughts to run in a channel bathed in the sunlight of good cheer. Dwell upon the flowers that grow beside the road, rather than the dust upon the turnpike. Laughter and good cheer lighten may a burden and make the tedious way a ramble in a woodland path. Wake up to the delightfulness of the birds' sweet melodies. Sing as you travel on your way and God's eternal morning will dawn upon you when life's tempestuous voyage will, for you, have ended.

"Say, Dusty, I've just been readin' about Charlotte Corday. She was a great little woman, all right."

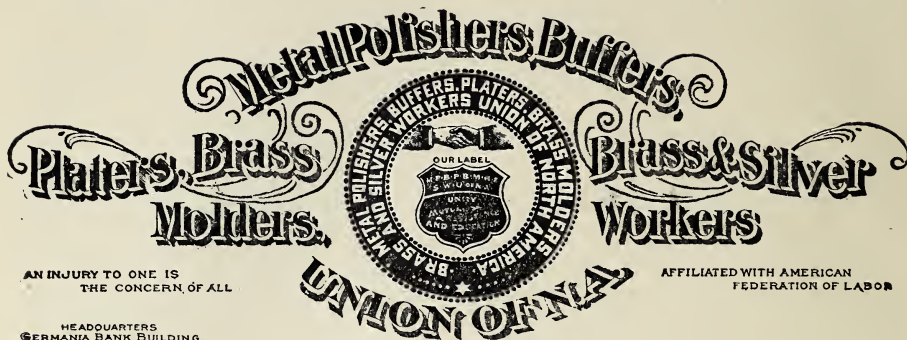
"Wot did she do?"

"Killed a feller that was takin' a bath."



E. J. LYNCH,  
INTERNATIONAL PREST

JAS. J. CULLEN,  
GENL. SECY. TREAS. & EDITOR.



## The Journal,

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The members will notice in the first part of this edition a synopsis of the referendum vote, as reported by the Canvassing Board. A separate sheet, giving the full details of the vote of each local, has been forwarded to the different locals.

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of John Tulley, a buffer by trade. Was last heard of about two years ago in Detroit and New York. His home has been Louisville, Ky., where he was born. Any information of his whereabouts, or if this comes to his notice, please correspond with Edward Tulley, Sellbach Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

When called upon to test your unionism be ready to deliver the goods.

The great demand of the hour is union men with brain and backbone—and brain at the right end of the backbone.

You have no business discussing the union's business on the business corner of a business street. Take it to the union hall at meeting time.

Negotiations between employer and employe are possible only when both sides are organized. The non-unionist cannot negotiate; he can only submit.

Bad leaders may for a time sway a labor union, but not for long. No leader can last long who attempts to use organized labor solely to his own selfish ends.

What would the rate of wages be now, or what would be the length of the working day, if it were not for the efforts and sacrifices made by the organized workers in defense of labor's rights?

It has been arranged that on May 1, 1906, every French trade unionist will at the conclusion of the eighth hour of his day's work "quietly and peaceably leave the factory." Next morning he will present himself for a second day's work of eight hours' duration.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 4, 1905.

Mr. Jas. J. Cullen, Editor, New York City :

Dear Sir and Brother—On January 1st a letter was sent to me by Vice-President S. B. Joyce, tendering his resignation as Vice-President for District No. 10, comprising Northern Illinois, Western Indiana, Iowa and Northwest to the Rocky Mountains. I have accepted the resignation of Bro. Joyce, and in doing so wish to state that I have always found him honest and faithful to the trust imposed in him. He worked hard for the success of our cause in the city of Chicago, and in accepting his resignation, while I regret it, still I wish him all kinds of success in the future, both for himself and family. You will hereby notify the locals in District No. 10 to make nominations for a Vice-President to fill out his unexpired term.

Fraternally yours,

E. J. LYNCH,  
International President.

Did it ever occur to you how easy it would be to abolish the sweatshop, that disgrace to our industrial life? The abolition would be prompt and lasting if purchasers would always demand the union label and insisted on getting the union label. There are hundreds of young girls whose employment in sweatshops is nothing short of absolute slavery. It is true the Siberian taskmaster is not there with his knout, the whip of the slave-driver cracks not, but it is slavery just the same. If one of the operatives happen to look up from her machine a menacing shout assails her ears from the ever-watchful floor walker. The girl realizes that should she repeat this dereliction the week's pittance will come her way no more in that shop and she will have to seek another slave pen. There is, happily, a shade of brightness in the sad picture; the work of unionism has in many instances alleviated these conditions. Many girls have been educated to a realization of the material benefits of unionism as opposed to scabism. And these converts to the true faith are doing noble evangelical work among the oppressed and deluded workers in the sweatshops.

There is a lesson in the uprising of the Russian working-people against autocracy which is a part of the world's education on the labor movement. In every civilized country on the globe there is a sentiment, which is constantly growing in strength and power, that the greater part of the world's injustice and cruelty is grounded in the robbery of the industrious by the idle—the many by the few. Political subjection is the corollary of industrial dependence. The Have-not are slaves to the Haves. Political independence and economic enslavement are incompatible and cannot exist together in harmony. Protests against the autocratic government of Russia are not growths of the twentieth century. Czars and despots of lesser degree have been assassinated until the number is beyond the capacity of one man's memory. The paths trodden by exiles of Siberia have been worn to smoothness. Nihilist refugees, fleeing their country after futile blows struck for freedom, are scattered throughout the world. And Czarism, "divine right" tyranny, sneeringly turning aside the puny attacks of its foes has continued powerful and terrible. But the present protest presents a new aspect. Correspondents and editors, recalling the history of France, repeat: "It is revolution; not revolt!" But why is it a revolution? In what respect does the present formidable uprising differ from the comparatively small affairs which have gone before? Here is the answer: The working people are the active force behind the present effort to secure better conditions; the demands are economic as well as political, and this is the result of the organization and recent growth of trade unions. The trades organizations of Russian workmen have done more in half a dozen years to break down the barriers of superstition and ignorance than has been accomplished in half a century of Nihilistic propaganda of word and deed. Russian workmen have been quick to see the close connection between their economic and their political ills. Their cry against autocratic government accompanies their demand for relief from poverty. If those Americans who despise the tyranny of Russia will study the present situation in

that country they may have a more kindly feeling for trade unionism.

The question of the unemployed is certainly with us, as it is with the peoples of England and some other European countries. Only those who belong to the army of work hunters and those who have in some parts of their lives been work hunters know what being out of work really means. Tramp, tramp, tramp from place to place, day after day, in a fruitless search for an opportunity to earn a bare subsistence for self and dependent ones. Oh, yes, there are many worthless fellows who are out of work, and some of them don't worry much because they haven't a job. But such as they are but a trifling percentage of the millions who are idle through no fault of their own, and whose sufferings, mental as well as physical, are keen and fierce. How about the "right to work," of which we have heard so much from those opposed to trade union regulations? Is there such a thing as the "right to work?" If so, why isn't it enforced on behalf of the great army of unemployed? It does seem that there should be something for every pair of willing hands in this great country to do. We have unbounded, unmeasured natural resources. We have billions of idle wealth. Ought we not to have wisdom enough to bring the idle wealth and natural opportunities and the idle hands together? Think of the suffering woman and children who are cold and hungry because the husband and father cannot find work for his willing hands. Think of this, you well-to-do, you statesman. Here is a black, horrid blemish on the Christian civilization of the Twentieth Century. To wipe it out is a work far grander in the possibilities of its results than to construct wonderful subways, build libraries and monuments, or to perform any of the wonderful things of which we boast. And, bear this in mind, if every man will do his duty by his fellow man, the time will come when the piteous cry, "I cannot find work," will be heard no more in this fair land.

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The coldest city in the world is Yakutsk, Eastern Siberia.

## FROM A UNIONIST STANDPOINT.

The trade unions are not composed of fools who undertake the impossible. They are mainly made up of honest, level-headed, industrial citizens, who believe that God meant what he implied in the dictum that man should "eat bread in the sweat of his face," namely, that when they furnish the toil that brings the sweat the "bread" must be forthcoming, and plenty of it. They believe that the day when a faithful workman is to drink branch water and run naked as the wage for honest toil has passed forever. "Bread" means for them what the Almighty meant, good food, good clothes, good homes for themselves and dependents, reasonable comfort for the wife, education for the children, a fair amount of recreation for all, and the time and facilities for keeping themselves up to the high standard of useful citizenship in a great, free republic to whose prosperity they largely contribute and of whose strength and glory they are no mean part. They would wrong no one in person or property, deprive no one of a single right. They do not "seek by this means their own pecuniary benefit at the expense of the rest of the community." A mere dabbler in the science of industrialism should know that they do not. But they do, and it is their duty to demand, and never rest until they have secured from "the rest of the community," for which they do so much, a fair, life-sustaining share of the wealth they create. The life we speak of is rather more than a paunch and a goozle. It is a man, with a man's brain, a man's courage, a man's integrity, a man's patriotism, a man's ambitions. Such a man is not the product of cornmeal and sowbelly, with a shack for a lodging, but needs for its production and maintenance good wages and fair treatment. Through the trade unions he procures both, and for both he renders willingly more than an equivalent.

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Ten bankers have committed suicide in Iowa in 1904, forty banks have been broken and twelve millions in deposits have been lost. Simple, old-fashioned honesty is a better banking capital than mere "smartness."



# THE JOURNAL.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

New York, September 9, 1904.

To the Officers and Members of Our Different Locals:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—At a meeting of the Executive Board, held some two years ago, it was decided that the International Union push only five boycotts, that those five locals be allowed literature by the International Union at a cost of \$10 each per month; that as soon as those five firms were fought and won they could be removed from the unfair list and others substituted. Since that time Bro. Cullen and myself have carried out this decision to the best of our ability.

At the last convention a request was made to have one of the firms removed from the unfair list. It was objected to by the local and their delegate, consequently was not removed. Since that time several of our locals have applied to the General Secretary to have the boycott against their firm inserted in the Journal. The Secretary has refused to do this, believing that those five firms should still receive the preference.

Of late several locals have again appealed to me for the privilege of having the name of their firm inserted in the Journal, as their firm has been as unfair as those whose names appeared, and requesting that we place their name on the unfair list.

As each of our locals look the same to us, as far as the General Secretary and myself are concerned, we have decided to give each and every local the same opportunity and privilege, as far as the columns of the Journal are concerned, in placing the name of their firm on the unfair list, so long as those now on will not be removed by their local. The General Secretary and myself will endeavor that no favoritism be shown, as we are accused of such by the membership.

### FOLLOWING ARE THE UNFAIR SHOPS.

Guerney Foundry Co., Toronto, Ont.	Hyde Co., Southbridge, Mass.
Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn.	Jennings Brothers, Bridgeport, Conn.
Griswold Mfg. Co., Erie, Pa.	Yost Typewriter Co., Hartford, Conn.
National Sewing Machine Co., Belvidere, Ill.	Holmes & Edwards, Bridgeport Conn.
Waterbury Clock & Connecticut Watch Co., makers of the Ingersoll Watch, Waterbury, Conn.	Underwood Typewriting Co., Hartford, Conn.
Wallace & Sons, Wallingford, Conn.	Russell & Irwin, Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn.
Fanner & Co., Cleveland, O.	Goodall Cutlery Co., Antrim, N. H.
Glauber Brass Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O.	E. H. Corbin & Co., New Britain, Conn.
Compton Shear Mfg. Co., Newark, N.J.	Dexter Harrington Cutlery Co., Southbridge, Mass.
Hubley Mfg. Co., Lancaster, Pa.	Snell, Auger & Bit Co., Southbridge.
Rochester Bunting Appartus Co., Rochester, N. Y.	Ideal Plating Co., Boston, Mass.
Burns & Silver, Bridgeport, Conn.	Computing Scales Co., Dayton, O.
	Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

You are requested not to purchase the goods of these manufacturers, and request your friends to do likewise, until they treat men as men, and recognize the rights of organized labor.

Fraternally and sincerely yours,

E. J. LYNCH, International President.

JAMES J. CULLEN, General Secretary



## Corundum Announcement

OUR new mill was completed on February 12th, 1904, and we are now able to supply the wants of all our customers.

Our new plant is the largest abrasive mill ever erected in any country. Its capacity is from 5,000 to 8,000 tons per year of finished product. This product is absolutely uniform and we can duplicate orders indefinitely.

Polishers using Craig Mine Crystal Corundum do not have to apply so much pressure. It makes your work easier, at the same time improving your results. Polishers everywhere are calling for our Craig Mine Crystal Corundum. A test of our product will assure you of its superiority and make you one of its many advocates. We shall be pleased to supply samples for testing purposes. Write for our booklet.

## The Canada Corundum Co.

LIMITED.

T O R O N T O , C A N A D A

### U. S. GOVERNMENT REPORT.

"Emery is a mechanical admixture of corundum and magnetite or hematite. It is, of course, the presence of corundum in the emery that gives to it its abrasive qualities and makes it of commercial value, and the abrasive efficiency of emeries varies according to the percentage of corundum they contain."—*Bulletin No. 180, Department of Interior.*

# THE JOURNAL.

## DISTRICT COUNCILS.

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John E. Fitzgerald, Recording Secretary, Local 87.  
Daniel Flynn, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 12.

**No. 2—Eastern Part State of New Jersey.**

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Daniel B. Cashman, First Vice-President.  
D. F. Kelly, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 73, 47 Ayers st., Waterbury, Conn.  
M. J. Hanlon, Organizer, 58 Lewis ave., Meriden, Conn

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John Loynd, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 50, 48 Cypress st., Watertown, Mass.  
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Peter Curley, Organizer, 393 Ontario st., Cleveland, O.

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John Cunningham, Vice-President, Local 39, Marion, Ind.  
H. Hall, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 68, 1549 Banklick st., Covington, Ky  
Roy Kelly, Local 102, Springfield;  
Frank Scheffel, Local 124, Columbus, Executive Board.  
C. Atherton, Organizer, Local 313, 711 Main st., Cincinnati, O.

**No. 12—St. Louis and Vicinity.**

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William Robinson, Vice-President, Local 111.  
George F. Osiek, Secretary-Treasurer, 1536 Blair ave.

**Local Business Agents.**

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Edward Leberman, President and Organizer, 1310 Franklin av., St. Louis.  
C. B. Meyers, 167 E. Washington st., Chicago, Ill.  
R. Stouder, Local 1, 273 Gratiot ave., Detroit, Mich.  
Robt. E. Crane, Local 127, 171 E. Washington st., Chicago, Ill.  
Harry Baker, Local 90, 256 S. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Diogenes was asked why he had ceased his quest for an honest man and lingered all day in his homelike tub. "What's the use?" he returned, pessimistically. "Thomas W. Lawson won't be born for more than a thousand years yet." With that he blew out his lantern.



# THE JOURNAL.

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General Secretary-Treasurer and Editor.....JAMES J. CULLEN

Germania Bank Building, New York City.

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## LOCAL UNIONS

29. Albany, N. Y. (P., B. & P.)  
Meets at Engineers' Hall, 41 Hud-  
son ave.

246. Albany, N. Y. (B. W.) Meets  
at 43 Hudson ave.

177. Allegheny, Pa. (P. & B.)  
Meets at G. A. R. Hall, opposite  
Allegheny P. O.

118. Athol, Mass. (P., B. & P.)  
Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Exchange  
st.

114. Aurora, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets  
in Cigarmakers' Hall, 8 S. Broad-  
way.

288. Baltimore, Md. (B. W.) Meets  
1234 East Fayette st.

285. Bath, Me. (P. & B.) Meets at  
4 Elm St. Court.

155. Bay State, Mass. (P.) Meets  
at Vogel's Hall, Mill st.

138. Belleville, Ill. (Pol.) Meets  
at Adler's Hall, cor. First Place  
and Race st.

265. Beloit, Wis. (P. & B. M.)  
Meets at Trades Council Hall.

311. Beaver Dam, Wis. (P. & B.)  
Meets at Board of Trade.

18. Boston, Mass. (Chand. M.)  
Meets at Machinists' Hall, Wells  
Memorial Building.

55. Boston, Mass. (B. W.) Meets  
at Wells Memorial Building.

95. Boston, Mass. (P., B. & P.)  
Meets at Dwight Hall, 514 Tre-  
mont st.

192. Boston, Mass. (B. M.) Meets  
at Wells Memorial Building.

40. Bridgeport, Conn. (P. & B.)  
Meets at 176 Fairfield ave.

78. Bridgeton, N. J. (Pol.) Meets  
at Union Carpenters' Hall, S.  
Laurel st.

86. Bristol, Conn. (Pol.) Meets at  
C. L. U. Hall, North Main st.

12. Brooklyn, N. Y. (P. & B.) Meets  
at New Labor Lyceum, Myrtle  
and Willoughby aves.

204. Brooklyn N. Y. (A. B. W.)  
Meets at Muller's Hall, Montrose  
ave. and Humboldt st.

# THE JOURNAL.

17. Buffalo N. Y. (Pol.) Meets at Council Hall, cor. Huron and Elliott sts.
6. Chicago, Ill. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Wostak Hall, Desplaines and Lake sts.
- 88 Chicago, Ill. (B. W.) Meets at n. e. cor. Sangamon and Monroe sts.
127. Chicago, Ill. (B. W.) Meets at 122 W. Lake st.
27. Chicopee Falls, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at Highland Club Hall, Main st.
24. Cincinnati, O. (B. M.) Meets at Faust's Hall, 1125 Vine st.
68. Cincinnati, O. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine st.
72. Cincinnati, O. (B. F.) Meets at 711 Main st.
313. Cincinnati, O. (S. & Brit. W.) Meets at 1125 Vine st.
3. Cleveland, O. (P.) Meets at 393 Ontario st.
19. Cleveland, O. (B. W.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario st.
132. Cleveland, O. (B. M.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario st.
160. Cleveland, O. (Chand. M.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario st.
252. Cleveland, O. (B. C. M.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario st.
124. Columbus, O. (B. M.) Meets at s. w. cor. 3d and Mound sts.
5. Dayton, O. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Palm Garden Hall.
241. Decatur, Ill. (B. M.) Meets at Bartenders' Hall, N. Park st.
245. Decatur, Ill. (P. B. & B. W.) Meets at I. O. O. F. Hall, on E. Main st.
54. Derby, Conn. (P.) Meets at Central Labor Hall.
1. Detroit, Mich. (P. B. & P.) Meets at 273 Gratiot ave.
172. Detroit, Mich. (Met. Spin.) Meets at 1166 Jefferson ave.
185. Detroit, Mich. (B. W.) Meets at Mannaback Hall, 273 Gratiot av
41. Dunkirk, N. Y. (P. & B. W.) Meets at Heyl Block, Central ave.
129. Edwardsville, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at Carpenters' and Joiners' Hall.
64. Elgin, Ill. (P. B. & C.) Meets at Trades Council Hall.
9. Elizabeth, N. J. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Franklin Hall, 909 Elizabeth ave.
57. Elmira, N. Y. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 322 Carroll st.
297. Elyrie, O. (P. & B.) Meets at S. Mois' Block.
22. Erie, Pa. (P. & B.) Meets at Erie Labor Temple.
234. Freemont, O. (P.) Meets in the Woodman Hall, cor Front and Chrogan sts.
221. Freeport, Ill. (P. B. B.) Meets at 99 Galena st.
156. Geneva, N. Y. (P., B. & P.) Meets at A. O. U. W. Hall.
7. Grand Rapids, Mich. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Council Hall.
199. Greenfield, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall.
26. Hamilton, Ont., Can. (P. & B.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall.
43. Hamilton, O. (P., B. & P.) Meets at CoOperative Trades and Labor Hall, cor. 2d and Court sts.
261. Hamilton, Ont., Can. (B. W.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, Main st.
137. Hannibal, Mo. (P. & B.) Meets at 320 Hope st
35. Hartford, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at 100 Asylum st.
153. Hartford, Conn. (B. M.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall.
290. Hartford, Conn. (B. W.) Meets at Central Labor Union Hall.
65. Haydenville, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at Union Hall.
258. Ilion, N. Y. (P. & B.)

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171. Indianapolis, Ind. (P. & B.) Meets at the Iron Molders' Hall, 36½ E. Washington st.
38. Jamestown, N. Y. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Elk Palace Hall.
62. Jersey City, N. J. (B. M.) Meets at Butler's Hall, cor. 3d and Grove sts.
193. Jersey City, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at Schuetzen Hall, 316 3d st.
146. Kansas City, Mo. (B. W.) Meets at Labor Headquarters, 9th and Central sts.
45. Kenosha, Wis. (P., B. & M.) Meets at cor. Park and Main sts.
250. Kenosha, Wis. (B. W.) Meets at Metal Polishers' Hall, Robinson Bank Building, Main and Park sts.
175. Kensington, Ill. (Pol.) Meets at Turner's Hall, 2503 Kensington ave.
197. Lansdale, Pa. (Pol.) Meets at Detusk's barber shop building.
214. Lancaster, Pa. (P. & P.) Meets at Y. M. C. A. Building, 22 S. Queen st.
286. Lockport, Ill. (B. W.) Meets at K. P. Hall.
31. London, Ont. (B. W.) Meets at Sherwood Hall.
32. London, Ont., Can. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Oriental Hall, Clarence st.
67. Los Angeles, Cal. (P. & B. W.) meets at 107½ N. Main st.
103. Lowell, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at Bay State Hall.
56. Louisville, Ky. Meets at Union Hall.
60. Mansfield, O. (Pol.) Meets at Smith's Hall.
179. Marengo, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at Woodstock, Ill.
39. Marion, Ind. (P. & B.) Meets at Killy's Hall.
8. Meriden, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Knights of Columbus Hall, State st.
167. Meriden, Conn. (B. M.) Meets at Musical Hall, State st.
277. Menominee, Mich. (Pol.) Meets at Michigan Avenue Hall.
48. Middletown, O. (P.) Meets at G. A. R. Hall.
10. Milwaukee, Wis. (P., B. & P.) Meets at 318 State st.
182. Nassau, N. H. (P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall.
44. Newark, N. J. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Lyric Hall, 301 Plane st.
98. Newark, N. J. (B. M.) Meets at Lyric Hall, 301 Plane st.
105. Newark, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at 52 Holland st.
166. Newark, O. (P. & B.) Meets at Court House.
189. Newark, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at Lyric Hall 301 Plane st.
280. Newark, N. J. (S. W.) Meets at Lyric Hall, 301 Plane st.
202. Newcastle, Pa. (P. & B.) Meets in Dean Block.
126. New Britain, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Hanna's Hall.
25. New Haven, Conn. (P. B. & B. M.) Meets at Trades' Council Hall, Chapel st., bet. Church and Temple.
209. New Kensington, Pa. (P. & B.) Meets at Chambers' Hall.
87. New York City. (B. W.) Meets at 393 2d ave.
282. New York City. (S. F.) Meets at Florence Hall, 1st st. and 2d ave.
296. New York City. (B. Pump W.) Meets in Greenwich Hall, 131 Christopher st., near Hudson.
115. Niagara Falls, N. Y. (S. W.) Meets in the Central Labor Council Hall.
139. Northampton, Mass. (P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Main st.
169. Norwich, Conn. (P., B. & B. W.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Franklin st.
312. Oneida, N. Y. (S. W.) Meets at Trades' Assembly Hall.
84. Orange, Mass. (Pol.) Meets at the A. O. U. W. Hall.
121. Paterson, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at Columbia Hall, 426 Main st.



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315. Peoria, Ill. (P., B. & P.).
11. Philadelphia, Pa. (C. M. & F.).
90. Philadelphia, Pa. (P., B. & P.) Meets at 256 S. 5th st.
305. Philadelphia, Pa. (S. & Brit. W.) Meets at 1436 Ridge ave.
272. Pittsburg, Pa. (B. F.) Meets at 535 Smithfield st
4. Piqua, O. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Trades' Council Hall, 204 N. Main st.
111. Quincy, Ill. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall.
113. Rochester, N. Y. (P. & B.) Meets at Englert's Hall, Water and Andrews sts.
301. Richmond, Ind. (B. W.) Meets at Carpenter Hall.
128. San Francisco, Cal. (Pol.) Meets at 1133 Mission st.
158. San Francisco, Cal. (B. W.) Meets at 1133 Mission st.
76. Schenectady, N. Y. (Pol.) Meets at Trades Assembly Hall.
109. Schenectady, N. Y. (B. W.) Meets at Trades' Assembly Hall.
183. Southington, Conn. (P.) Meets at Celtic Hall.
16. South Norwalk, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Central Labor Union Hall.
292. Southbridge, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at I. O. F. Hall.
30. Springfield, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall.
102. Springfield, O. (P. & B. W.) Meets at Trades and Labor Assembly, room 5, 4th floor, Johnson Building, W. Main st.
176. Springfield, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at French Union Hall, Chicopee.
92. Stamford, Conn. (Pol.) Meets at Foresters' Hall, Main st.
15. Syracuse, N. Y. (P. & B.) Meets at Sabine's Hall, 228 James st.
97. St. Catharines, Ont. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Mason and Bricklayers' Hall.
13. St. Louis, Mo. (Pol.) Meets at 1310 Franklin ave.
66. St. Louis, Mo. (B. W.) Meets at 1310 Franklin ave.
99. St. Louis, Mo. (B. M.) Meets at Metal Trades Headquarters, 1310 Franklin ave.
314. St. Louis, Mo. (Brit. W.) Meets at 1310 Franklin ave.
273. St. Paul, Minn. (B. W.) Meets at Federation Hall, 308 Nebraska st., St. Paul.
154. Taunton, Mass. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Central Labor Hall, Winthrop st.
52. Thompsonville, Conn. (B. W.) Meets at Allen House.
2. Toledo, O. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Central Labor Union Hall.
69. Toledo, O. (B. W.) Meets at Clarke's Hall.
21. Toronto, Ont. (P., B. & P.) Meets in Cameron Hall, cor. Queen West and Cameron sts.
33. Toronto, Ont. (B. M.) Meets at Occident Hall, Bathurst and Queens sts.
53. Toronto, Ont. (B. W.) Meets at Cameron Hall.
195. Trenton, N. J. (P., B. & P.) Meets at 132 Warren st.
79. Troy, N. Y. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Germania Hall.
112. Troy, N. Y. (B. M.) Meets at Dania Hall, cor. 12th st and 5th ave.
174. Turner's Falls, Mass. (Pol.) Meets at A. O. H. Hall.
255. Turtle Creek, Pa. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Kidd's Hall, Turtle Creek.
181. Unionville, Conn. (Pol.) Meets at Lenox Club Room.
308. Unionville, Conn. (M. R. M.) Meets at Parson's Hall.
187. Wakefield, Mass. (B. W., B. & P.) Meets at G. A. R. Hall.
219. Wallingford, Conn. (Tin. Pla.) Meets at J. Mitchell's Club Hall.

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